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# **THE HEALTH OF THE CITY OF LEICESTER DURING 1963**

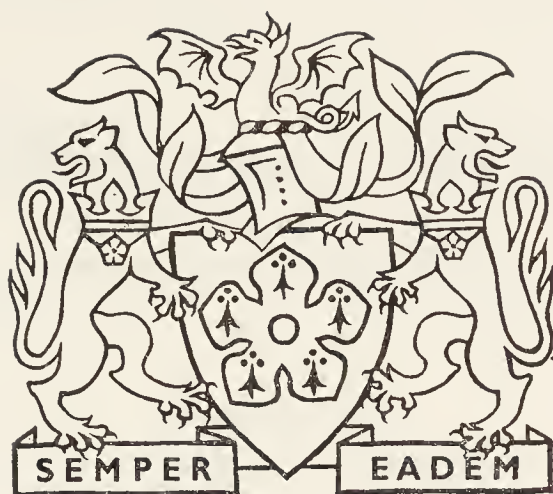
**B. J. L. MOSS**

**M.B., B.S.(LONDON), D.C.H., D.P.H.**



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**B. J. L. MOSS**

**M.B., B.S.(LONDON), D.C.H., D.P.H.**

# CITY OF LEICESTER

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As constituted 31st December, 1963)

---

### Chairman

Ald. Miss M. GOODWIN

### Vice-Chairman

Ald. W. E. HOWELL

Mr. T. BAGULEY	Ald. F. J. JACKSON	Mr. E. A. PROUDMAN
Mr. A. T. BAKER	Mr. M. R. MASKERY	Mrs. F. F. L. RILEY
Mr. H. E. BARTON	Mr. A. E. MATTLOCK	Mr. A. ROSE
Ald. S. COOPER	Mr. W. G. PAGE	Mrs. M. M. TROTTER
Mr. F. G. GUMBRILL	Mr. D. E. PEARSON	Mr. F. C. TUCKER

### Co-opted Members

Dr. J. M. G. COSTELLO      Mr. H. N. T. STAUNTON

---

The Committee meet on the 3rd Friday in each month in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 3.15 p.m.

### Health Inspection Sub-Committee

Ald. S. COOPER	Mr. D. E. PEARSON
Ald. Miss M. GOODWIN ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Mr. E. A. PROUDMAN
Ald. W. E. HOWELL ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Mrs. F. F. L. RILEY
Ald. F. J. JACKSON	Mr. A. ROSE
Mr. M. R. MASKERY	Mr. F. C. TUCKER
Mr. W. G. PAGE	

### City Ambulance Service Sub-Committee

Mr. T. BAGULEY	Mr. F. G. GUMBRILL
Mr. A. T. BAKER	Ald. W. E. HOWELL ( <i>ex-officio</i> )
Mr. H. E. BARTON	Ald. F. J. JACKSON
Ald. S. COOPER	Mr. A. E. MATTLOCK
Ald. Miss M. GOODWIN ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Mr. D. E. PEARSON

### Co-opted Members

Dr. J. M. G. COSTELLO      Mr. H. N. T. STAUNTON

### Mental Health Services Sub-Committee

Mr. T. BAGULEY	Ald. F. J. JACKSON
Ald. S. COOPER	Mr. M. R. MASKERY
Ald. Miss M. GOODWIN ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Mrs. F. F. L. RILEY
Ald. W. E. HOWELL ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Mrs. M. M. TROTTER

### Co-opted Members

Dr. J. M. G. COSTELLO      Mr. H. N. T. STAUNTON  
Dr. H. B. KIDD      Dr. A. A. VALENTINE



### **Maternity, Nursing and General Welfare Sub-Committee**

Ald. S. COOPER  
Ald. Miss M. GOODWIN (*ex-officio*)  
Mr. F. G. GUMBRILL  
Ald. W. E. HOWELL (*ex-officio*)  
Ald. F. J. JACKSON  
Mr. M. R. MASKERY

Mr. A. E. MATTLOCK  
Mr. W. G. PAGE  
Mr. D. E. PEARSON  
Mr. E. A. PROUDMAN  
Mrs. M. M. TROTTER  
Mr. F. C. TUCKER

#### **Co-opted Members**

Mrs. V. R. HART  
Mrs. B. C. JENNINGS

Mrs. J. F. MITCHELL  
Mr. C. NEST

## **SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS**

### **Medical Officer of Health**

**B. J. L. MOSS**, M.B., B.S.(LONDON), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.

### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health**

**C. BURNS**, M.B., ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

### **Senior Medical Officer for Epidemiology**

**KATHLEEN J. C. SHAW**, M.B., ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

(appointed as from 1st August, 1963)

### **Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare**

**MARY TATE**, M.B., ch.B., D.C.H., D Obst.R.C.O.G.

(appointed as from 1st August, 1963)

### **Consultant Chest Physician**

**C. M. CONNOLLY**, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### **Public Analyst**

**E. R. PIKE**, A.C.T., M.P.S., F.R.I.C.

### **Chief Public Health Inspector**

**G. A. HILLER**, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

### **Chief Administrative Assistant**

**G. QUICK**, A.R.S.H.

### **Chief Mental Welfare Officer**

**S. A. GOODACRE**

### **Superintendent Nursing Officer**

**MISS A. RATCLIFFE**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

(appointed as from 1st April, 1963)

### **Chief Ambulance Officer**

**J. E. OSWELL**, F.I.C.A.P.

### **Home Help Organiser**

**MISS F. E. POLE**

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*To the Chairman, the Lord Mayor, and the Members of the  
City Health Committee*

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Health of Leicester for the year 1963.

Until recently the public were perhaps not always aware on the wide range and value of the work of the Public Health Department. In the past few years, however, there have been a series of episodes which for a brief period have drawn public attention to the need for a preventive as well as a curative Health Service. Although the cynics may question the motivation of press, radio or television when "news" material is presented in a dramatic form, it must be accepted that these agencies have, in fact, done much to awaken the interest of the layman in community health.

*Vital Statistics*

There has been a slight decline in the number of maternity cases actually delivered on the district, but this has been offset by the increase of more than 15% in the number of early discharges from hospital. This has resulted in a 9% increase in midwifery visits. In order to try to ease this situation the establishment of midwives was increased from 28 to 35. In addition, other measures are being introduced to improve the conditions of service.

1963 saw a further increase in the nursing care provided for old people. There was an increase of 6,000 visits made to patients over the age of 75. Many of these were long term cases requiring 24 visits or more.

In Leicester:

approximately 10 people die each day,  
3 people die violent deaths each week.

Amongst the violent deaths:

approximately 20% take their own life,  
33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of Road Traffic Accident deaths occur amongst  
old people,  
75% of other accident deaths occur amongst those  
over 65.



In addition, a recent report from the Royal College of Surgeons states that 8% of the population seek hospital treatment for injury each year.

The cost of providing a curative service is tremendous. In Leicester over a million prescriptions were issued by general practitioners alone during the course of the year (approximate value £600,000). This takes no account of the additional bill for hospital care. Increasing emphasis must therefore be directed towards not only accident prevention but encouraging the population to seek to improve and look after their health in a positive way.

### *Epidemiology Section*

In September this section was established to undertake a more comprehensive analysis of the statistical information coming into the Department. This information can then be used as the basis for long term planning.

### *The Great Freeze*

The severe winter of 1962/63 brought hardship to a great many people. The cold was a contributory fact in a number of deaths that occurred. One man at least owed his life to the Night Nursing Service. When he was visited during the course of the night it was found that in attempting to reach the outside toilet he had fallen on the ice and had been unable to get up and had become literally frozen to the ground.

### *The Washbrook*

This stream was reported to be heavily contaminated with sewage on the 8th May. Obvious faecal material was noted on inspection and this was confirmed chemically and bacteriologically.

Various types of salmonella, including paratyphoid organisms, were isolated from the stream.

Following consultations with the City Engineer and other representatives, emergency measures were introduced to seal off exposed portions of the stream, and to prevent the risk of children playing in the water and thus becoming infected.

Assistance was also provided for an adjoining authority by arranging to divert some of their sewage to the City treatment works.

It is hoped that when the neighbouring authority's new sewerage

works are completed, the risk of such severe contamination occurring again will be removed.

### *Retirement*

Miss J. Carter, who was appointed as Superintendent Health Visitor on the 1st November, 1947, retired on 30th April, 1963. During the course of her service with the Corporation she saw many changes, particularly following the introduction of the National Health Service. The best wishes of the Department are extended to her on her retirement.

I would again like to express my grateful thanks to the staff of the Department, the general practitioners and all other agencies for their help and co-operation during the year.

To you, Mr. Chairman, and to the Committee, may I record my sincere gratitude for the help and encouragement which you have given to the staff and to myself in the work which we undertake.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

B. J. L. MOSS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*

Health Department,  
Grey Friars,  
Leicester.  
(Tel. No. 29581)

11th June, 1964

# ANNUAL REPORT 1963

## PART I

### Vital Statistics

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

			(1962)
Population (estimated), mid-1963..	..	270,390	(272,500)
Population at Census, 23rd April, 1961	..	273,298	
Marriages .. .. .	..	2,388	(2,375)
Area Comparability Figure: Births	..	1.07	(1.01)
Deaths	..	0.99	(1.00)
Live births (corrected):			
Number .. .. .	..	4,999	(5,087)
Rate per 1,000 population (standardised birth-rate—19.78)	.. .. .	18.49	(18.67)
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	.. .. .	11.30%	(9.93%)
Stillbirths: Number .. .. .	..	98	(92)
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.. .. .	19.23	(17.76)
Illegitimate stillbirth rate per 1,000 total illegitimate live and stillbirths	.. .. .	24.18	(15.59)
Total live and stillbirths	.. .. .	5,097	(5,179)
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	..	107	(118)
Infant Mortality Rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	.. .. .	21.40	(23.20)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. .. .	20.52	(22.48)
Illegitimate infants death per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. .. .	28.32	(29.70)
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	15.00	(14.35)
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	..	13.40	(11.21)
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	.. .. .	32.37	(28.77)

	1963	(1962)
Illegitimate Perinatal Mortality Rate (illegitimate stillbirths and illegitimate deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total illegitimate live and stillbirths) ..	41.45	(29.24)
Legitimate Perinatal Mortality Rate (legitimate stillbirths and legitimate deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total legitimate live and stillbirths) ..	31.21	(28.72)
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths .. .. .	1	(2)
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths..	0.20	(0.39)
Deaths (corrected for transferable deaths) ..	3,558	(3,489)
Death-rate (standardised death-rate—13.03)	13.16	(12.80)
<hr/>		
Area of City (in acres) .. ..	16,990	(16,990)
Number of Inhabited Tenements, January 1964 .. .. .	84,699	(85,305)
Number of Empty Houses, January, 1964..	1,780	(772)
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1963.. ..	£13,228,053	(£4,870,796)
General Rate for the year, 1963-64 ..	10/2 in £	(23/8 in £)
<hr/>		
	<b>England and Wales</b>	
Birth-rate .. .. . (prov.)	18.2	(18.0)
Death-rate .. .. .	12.2	(11.9)
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Births) (Registrar-General's Figures) .. ..	20.9	(21.4)



Geographical and Physical

Leicester, the County town and the twelfth largest town in the country, is situated in the centre of England, 100 miles north of London. It is therefore one of the most distant towns from the sea-coast.

The City, covering an area of 16,989 acres or 26 square miles, is divided by the River Soar, which flows from South to North on the West side of the City centre. Leicester is situated about 200 feet above sea level in the alluvial river bed. It lies in a hollow with the hills of the Charnwood Forest several miles to the North and High Leicestershire to the East and South.

Leicester is a City of many industries, the oldest being hosiery, and boot and shoe manufacturing being the second industry to be centred in Leicester. Around these two industries have grown many ancillary industries, such as dyeing, bleaching and processing, leather tanning, and the manufacture of braces, buttons, ribbons, elastic thread, shoe-laces, heels, stains and polishes, paper and boxes, etc. Thirdly, the City has a large engineering industry. This started as a logical development to provide the hosiery and boot and shoe industries with machinery, but many other branches of engineering and a variety of light industries have also become established in the City.

This variety of industries, producing consumer goods, is no doubt the reason for Leicester's low unemployment figures in times of depression, providing as it does a better balance of occupations than could one-industry regions. The proportion of women employed is higher than the national average and the existence of more than one wage earner in most families, usually in different industries, considerably reduces hardship in times of unemployment.

TABLE 1  
Showing Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births during the last 20 years—1944–1963

Year	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Year	Perinatal Mortality Rate
1944	40.10	1954	38.96
1945	43.77	1955	35.13
1946	44.77	1956	36.23
1947	41.42	1957	30.57
1948	44.09	1958	35.71
1949	36.50	1959	31.03
1950	37.39	1960	37.63
1951	35.01	1961	30.55
1952	29.30	1962	28.77
1953	40.00	1963	32.37

TABLE 2—CAUSES OF DEATH

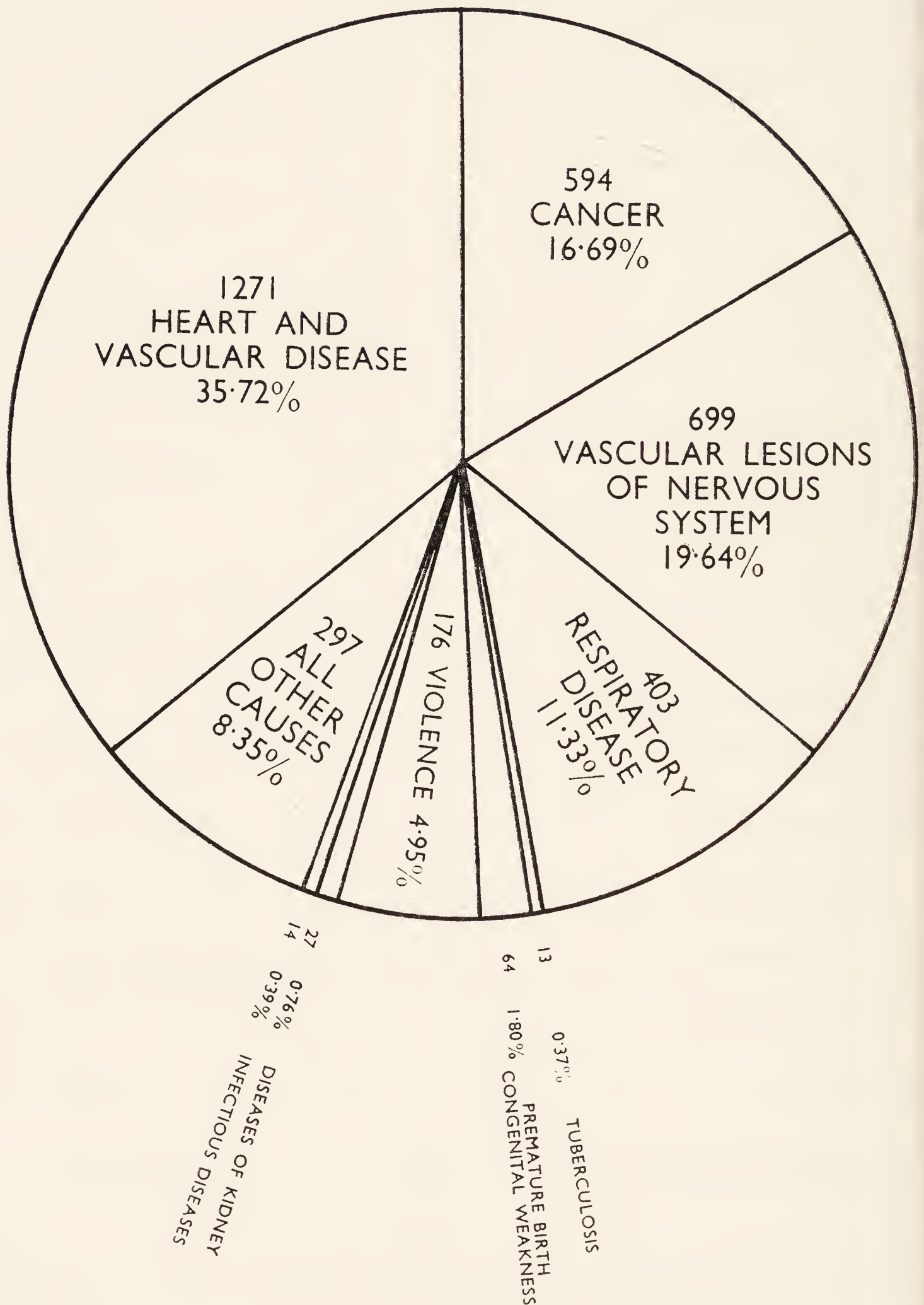
CLASSIFICATION	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
TOTAL DEATHS .. ..	M	1770	56	4	6	99	510	1095
	F	1788	51	7	5	52	281	1392
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. ..	M	8	—	—	—	1	5	2
	F	4	—	—	—	1	1	2
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic Disease ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
4. Diphtheria .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. ..	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
10. Cancer of Stomach ..	M	44	—	—	—	2	17	25
	F	42	—	—	—	1	11	30
11. Cancer of Lung and Bronchus .. ..	M	121	—	—	—	2	64	55
	F	20	—	—	—	—	12	8
12. Cancer of Breast ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	58	—	—	—	3	29	26
13. Cancer of Uterus ..	F	35	—	—	—	4	14	17
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms..	M	125	1	—	1	9	46	68
	F	133	—	—	—	8	34	91
15. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	M	7	—	—	—	2	4	1
	F	8	—	—	—	2	6	—
16. Diabetes.. ..	M	12	—	—	—	—	3	9
	F	16	—	—	—	—	3	13
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. ..	M	297	—	—	—	6	40	251
	F	402	1	—	—	7	37	357
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	336	—	—	—	13	144	179
	F	189	—	—	—	2	27	160

TABLE 2 (continued)—CAUSES OF DEATH

CLASSIFICATION	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	M	38	—	—	—	1	7	30
	F	49	—	—	—	—	7	42
20. Other Heart Disease ..	M	206	—	—	—	8	34	164
	F	315	—	—	1	2	30	282
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	57	—	—	—	—	12	45
	F	81	—	—	—	5	6	70
22. Influenza .. ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
23. Pneumonia .. ..	M	80	6	—	—	4	12	58
	F	101	8	1	—	2	11	79
24. Bronchitis .. ..	M	156	3	—	2	1	43	107
	F	66	2	—	—	—	11	53
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. ..	M	16	1	—	—	2	5	8
	F	14	3	—	—	—	3	8
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	M	14	—	—	—	—	4	10
	F	8	—	—	—	—	2	6
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	M	4	1	—	—	—	2	1
	F	9	—	—	1	1	—	7
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	20	—	—	—	3	8	9
	F	7	—	—	—	—	1	6
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. ..	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations .. .. .	M	14	5	2	—	4	—	3
	F	8	5	1	—	1	1	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	114	35	1	2	9	32	35
	F	124	30	3	2	4	24	61
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	24	—	1	1	11	6	5
	F	11	—	—	—	1	2	8
34. All Other Accidents ..	M	40	3	—	—	11	9	17
	F	66	1	2	1	1	3	58
35. Suicide .. .. .	M	23	—	—	—	9	10	4
	F	11	—	—	—	5	4	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

# PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1963

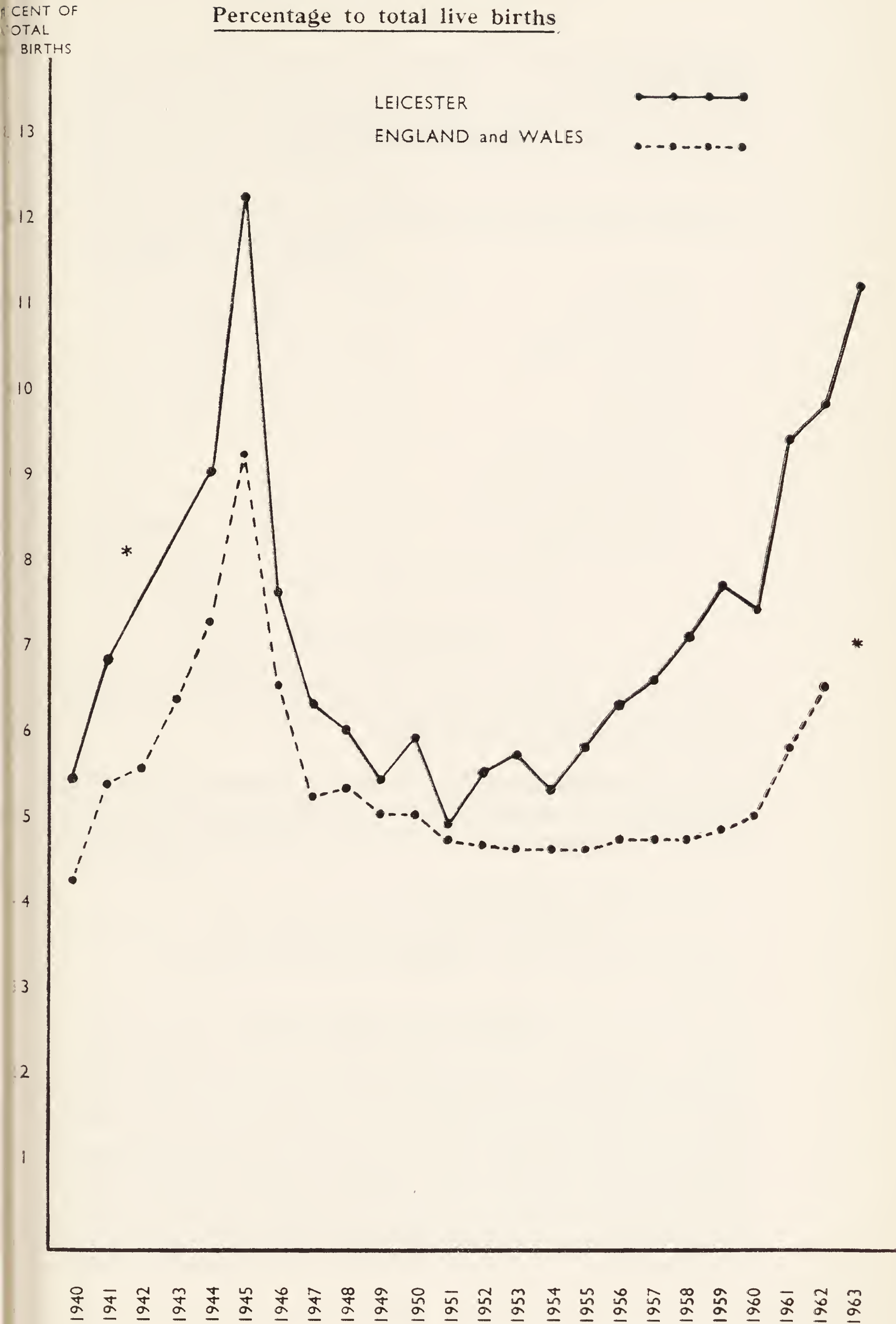
TOTAL DEATHS, 3,558





# ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Percentage to total live births



\*Figures not available

## PART II

# Epidemiology

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE—MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

			<i>Notifications</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
Measles	..	..	2,057	(1,615)	—	(1)
Scarlet Fever	..	..	71	(62)	—	(—)
Whooping Cough	..	..	149	(92)	—	(—)
Diphtheria	..	..	—	(—)	—	(—)
Meningitis	..	..	6	(4)	—	(1)
Acute Poliomyelitis		..	—	(2)	—	(—)
Encephalitis (Infective)		..	5	(2)	1	(—)
Typhoid Fever	..	..	1	(1)	—	(—)
Paratyphoid Fever		..	1	(—)	—	(—)

(1962 figures are in brackets)

### TYPHOID FEVER

One case of typhoid fever occurred during 1963. This was associated with the Zermatt outbreak of March, 1963, which affected a considerable number of British holiday-makers.

The attack was a mild one and recovery was complete. It was possible for this case to be nursed at home under the close supervision of the general practitioner owing to the excellent co-operation of the relatives.

No secondary cases occurred.

During the course of investigation of this case, holiday contacts were traced to London, Oxford and various parts of East Anglia.

### INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

Cases of infective hepatitis continued to occur in considerable numbers during 1963, and as stated in the Annual Report for 1962, powers were sought to have the disease made compulsorily notifiable. This came into effect on July 1st, 1963 and full records are being kept of all notified cases in the hope that a detailed statistical analysis of them over a prolonged period of time may throw further light on the epidemiology of the disease and possibly suggest better methods of control and prevention.

A punched card system is being installed for recording and analysing the results of these enquiries and, at the time of writing, this has not yet been brought into use. It is, therefore, possible to give only a brief outline of the results for 1963, but it is hoped to provide a great deal more information in future reports.

A total of 214 cases became known to the department during the year, distributed as follows:

January	..	..	9
February		..	8
March	..	..	34
April	..	..	10
May	..	..	10
June	..	..	9
			<hr/>
			80
			<hr/>

Compulsory notification				<i>Notified</i>	<i>Otherwise ascertained</i>
started	July	..	..	7	2
	August	..	..	17	3
	September		..	16	10
	October		..	16	6
	November		..	25	3
	December		..	27	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				108	26

The 80 cases known to have occurred in the months prior to compulsory notification were almost all school children and, as in 1962, reported by head teachers. A further 134 cases occurred after 1st July and of these:

110 (82.1%) were school children  
7 (5.2%) were pre-school children and  
17 (12.7%) were adults.

This predominance of young persons is characteristic of the disease. Geographically, although scattered cases occurred throughout the city, cases being reported from 60 separate schools, there was a definite tendency for local concentrations of cases to occur in particular areas, these being associated with outbreaks in local schools. This was particularly marked in the north-eastern quarter of the city, especially during the second half of the year, where a considerable concentration of cases occurred associated with outbreaks during the first part of the period at Coleman Infant and Junior Schools, and during the second part at Merridale Infant and Junior Schools.



These school outbreaks tended to persist for approximately six months, commencing gradually with a few sporadic cases, rising to a maximum over a period of three to four weeks and gradually tailing off once more. The importance of school contact in spreading the disease is demonstrated by the outbreak at Coleman Road Junior School, where no cases occurred during the month of September, although many cases occurred amongst the children both in August, when the schools were on holiday, and in October. This is explained by the fact that the incubation period is approximately one month and, as the schools were closed during August, the disease could not be transmitted for cases to occur the following month.

As stated above, this is to be regarded as an interim report only, and much more detailed information is expected to accrue from the application of the statistical methods referred to above to larger numbers of cases.

## **DYSENTERY & FOOD POISONING**

Unusually large numbers of cases of both the above conditions occurred in 1963. Both sporadic cases and family and institutional outbreaks showed increases as compared with previous years.

### **Dysentery**

315 cases of dysentery were confirmed bacteriologically during the year; 99 of these were notified by general practitioners and 216 were ascertained by other means, including especially reports from head teachers and day nursery matrons. In addition, 566 suspected cases of dysentery were investigated bacteriologically but were not confirmed. There is no doubt that many of these cases and outbreaks were caused by organisms other than the dysentery bacillus and that in some cases infection with a virus was responsible.

With the increased incidence already mentioned it is not surprising that a number of outbreaks occurred in institutions such as schools—especially infant schools, and day nurseries, etc. It is not proposed to give detailed descriptions of each of these but two will be referred to as showing features of particular interest:

#### **(1) Outbreak of Sonnei Dysentery at a Day Nursery**

A severe outbreak of Sonnei Dysentery occurred at a Day Nursery during February and March, 1963 in the course of which 42 of the 48 children on the register, and 6 of the 18 staff were affected. The first cases amongst the children and staff occurred on February 7th and on



enquiry it was discovered that a Nursery Student, attending part-time at the Day Nursery for training, had been ill with severe diarrhoea during the previous weekend, 2nd and 3rd February, and had returned to duty on 5th February without having faecal specimens examined. It is probable that she was still excreting the organism on her return to the nursery which should, of course, have been preceded by adequate measures to ensure bacteriological clearance, and that this in fact was the origin of the outbreak with all the illness and inconvenience accompanying it. This incident emphasises the necessity for those working with young children, or with food, to report all illness of this kind to their supervisors, and to avoid returning to their work until their freedom from infectivity has been ensured.

## **(2) Outbreak of Gastro-Enteritis at a Private Maternity Hospital**

Three cases of gastro-enteritis occurred during the weekend of 26-27th January, 1963 amongst the newborn infants who at that time occupied the main nursery of a maternity hospital.

In view of the very serious possibilities which this raised, energetic control measures were put in hand immediately with the willing co-operation of the matron and staff. The affected infants were immediately transferred to the paediatric ward of the Leicester Royal Infirmary. The remaining infants were removed from the nursery to the rooms occupied by their mothers, and thorough cleansing and formalin disinfection of the nursery was carried out and on 29th January, faecal specimens were, at the same time, obtained from all infants, mothers and staff and on Wednesday, 30th January it was reported that *Shigella Sonnei* had been isolated from the stools of one infant and one of the assistant nurses, neither of whom had had any symptoms. In view of this finding it was decided to close the hospital to new admissions and take steps to empty it of all mothers and babies as soon as possible. This process was completed by Friday morning, 1st February. During that afternoon the entire premises, together with all bedding, etc., were disinfected with 10% formalin. Faecal sampling of all staff was continued and by Wednesday, 6th February, 3 negative reports had been obtained from all of them, apart from the assistant nurse originally affected who remained under treatment. The hospital was, therefore, allowed to re-open on that day and no further cases occurred.

It is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from all members of the staff of this hospital during a most trying period.

## Food Poisoning

244 cases of food poisoning were known to have occurred during 1963, the largest number for several years. 31 of these cases were notified by general practitioners and a further 213 came to our attention by other means.

The facts are summarised in the table below which shows the causative organisms related to the numbers of cases occurring as family outbreaks, outbreaks arising in catering premises and singly.

Causative Organism	Family Outbreaks		Other Outbreaks Canteens, Hotels, Restaurants		Single Cases	Total No. of Cases
	No. of outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of outbreaks	No. of cases		
<i>Clostridium</i>						
<i>Welchii</i> ..	—	—	5	115	—	115
<i>S. Stanley</i> ..	1	2	—	—	—	2
<i>S. Brandenburg</i> ..	2	5	—	—	15	20
<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	—	—	—	—	4	4
<i>S. Paratyphoid B.</i>	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>S. Enteritidis</i> ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
<i>S. Thompson</i> ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Not identified ..	—	—	1	99	—	99
Totals .. ..	3	7	6	214	23	244

The infections caused by organisms of the *Salmonella* group occurred either as single, sporadic cases, or as small family outbreaks involving two or three members of the household. It was not uncommon to find a number of symptomless carriers of the organisms amongst the family contacts of these patients. The twenty cases caused by *Salmonella Brandenburg* were of considerable interest. These cases occurred during the period July-October, 1963 and the vehicle of infection was invariably found to be a pork product, usually sausage, but occasionally haslett, brawn or some other prepared foodstuff. The infection was traced back to two pork factories in the city and thence to the city abattoirs and, in particular, to a group of lairages in which pigs were held for periods of up to seven days before slaughter. It is well recognised that the holding of pigs in lairages for longer than 24-48 hours significantly increases the frequency of infection of the animals with food poisoning germs and there would appear to be a strong case for legislation to limit the period of time for which animals are permitted to be kept in this way.



A detailed account of this outbreak has been prepared by Dr. Burns, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and Dr. N. S. Mair, Director of the Leicester Public Health Laboratory, with a view to publication in due course.

Of the six outbreaks at catering establishments, of one kind or another, one occurred at a school canteen and the causative agent was not identified. The other five were all due to *Clostridium Welchii* toxin. Three of them occurred over a period of 2-3 weeks at a hotel in the city and the other two occurred at industrial canteens. Thus in 1963, as in previous years, *Clostridium Welchii* was a predominant cause of the larger food poisoning outbreaks.

Certain characteristic faults in kitchen practice are invariably found on enquiry into outbreaks of *Clostridium Welchii* food poisoning. The vehicle of infection is always a meat dish or an accompanying gravy. The meat, often a large joint, the centre of which fails during cooking to reach the temperature necessary to kill the germs, which are heat resistant, but sometimes a stew or pie filling, has usually been cooked several hours before the meal is eaten and often on the previous day. It is then either reheated or kept warm on top of a hot plate or water bath (*bain marie*) until it is served, spending a considerable amount of time at a temperature which favours the proliferation of those germs which have not been killed by the original cooking. These now multiply and produce large quantities of the toxin which is the actual cause of the illness.

As an illustration of the operation of these factors, one of the outbreaks will be described in detail:

### **Outbreak of Food Poisoning at a Factory Canteen**

At 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday, 9th January, 1963, information was received that an outbreak of suspected food poisoning had occurred at a factory in the city. The suspected cause of the outbreak was the lunch served at the Works Canteen on Tuesday, 8th January, 1963.

The premises were visited at 11.15 a.m. on the day of notification and a total of 21 persons were found to have been affected, all but one of whom had recovered sufficiently by Wednesday morning to return to work. Enquiry at the home of the absentee revealed that he had suffered similar symptoms. Six of the sufferers were selected at random and questioned in detail. The incubation period varied from six to fourteen hours and the symptoms were abdominal pain and diarrhoea—only one person vomited, once only.

Meals were provided from a recently installed canteen under the control of an outside firm of catering contractors.

Approximately 45 lunches were served on Tuesday, 8th January, the menu consisting of:

Soup	
(1)	(2)
Cottage Pie	Corned Beef
Roast or Creamed Potatoes	Baked Beans
Peas	Chips
Steamed Sultana Roll	
or	
Milk Pudding	

24 people, including all 21 victims of the outbreak, ate the Cottage Pie. There was nothing to implicate any other of the dishes, all of which were eaten by people who did not become ill, and not eaten by some who did.

The Cottage Pie was prepared as follows: 12 lbs. of minced beef was delivered by the suppliers at 12.30 p.m. on Monday, 7th January. The meat, which appeared fresh and wholesome, was put to boil in one large saucepan with a little water at about 1.30 p.m. by the chef. The cooking continued for approximately two hours, after which time it was placed in a large shallow tray to cool, prior to placing in the refrigerator at approximately 5.0 p.m.

At 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 8th January, the meat was removed from the refrigerator and placed in a "Cottage Pie" dish, with fried onions, and cooked for 20 minutes. It was then covered with a layer of creamed potatoes and at 9.0 a.m. placed in a low oven until 11.30 a.m. when plating out was started by the chef. Gravy for the Cottage Pie was made from liquor poured off the meat at the end of cooking on Monday and kept in the refrigerator overnight. The gravy was made on Tuesday morning and kept in a "bain marie" from approximately 10.30 a.m. onwards. It seems likely that at no time was the temperature at which the meat was cooked sufficiently high to kill spores of *Clostridium Welchii*. Similarly, the conditions provided for the gravy, which was kept warm and covered in the "bain marie" for up to 2 hours, favoured the development of *Clostridium Welchii*.

### **General Inspection of Canteen and Staff**

The canteen and equipment were almost new, and the general standard of maintenance and cleanliness was reasonably satisfactory.



The staff consisted of four persons. The personal hygiene of all four appeared satisfactory and none had any history of recent gastrointestinal disturbance, either personally or in their families.

### Laboratory Investigation

A portion of the gravy remaining from the suspected meal was sent for examination and arrangements were made for faecal specimens from the canteen staff and all sufferers to be obtained.

### Results

No pathogenic organisms were isolated from the gravy, but *Clostridium Welchii* was isolated from the stools of 11 of the 21 persons affected.

The clinical and laboratory features of a typical outbreak of *Clostridium Welchii* food poisoning are well illustrated by this incident, as are many of the faulty kitchen practices which are characteristically found on enquiry into such outbreaks.

In conclusion, it is a pleasure to express appreciation to Dr. N. S. Mair, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, for his help and advice in these investigations, and also to the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff and the Health Visitors for their work in investigating cases of dysentery and food poisoning and also in giving the necessary advice to the general public and the food trade regarding appropriate preventive measures.

PART III

National Health Service Acts  
(SECTION 22)

Care of Mothers and Young Children  
STATISTICS

Birth-rate

There were 2,606 male live births and 2,393 female live births, a total of 4,999 live births, giving a birth-rate of 18.49.

Of the total live births (4,999) 565 were illegitimate (280 males and 285 females) giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 11.30 per 100 live births.

Stillbirths

During the year 99 stillbirths (local figures) were notified involving 98 mothers, (1 set of twins). From the records of notified stillbirths, the following summary has been compiled.

Place of birth	Condition of Foetus		Malformation of Foetus		Total
	Macerated	Not macerated	Present	Absent	
Home .. ..	7	10	4	13	17
Hospital ..	29	53	16	66	82
Totals ..	36	63	20	79	99

Estimated duration of pregnancy in weeks:

	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Home .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	7	3	1
Hospital ..	1	1	3	2	7	6	5	5	3	5	9	7	17	5	5

1 case—Not known

Age of Mother	Number of previous pregnancies															Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15 — 19	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20 — 24	11	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
25 — 29	6	7	2	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
30 — 34	—	5	7	5	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
35 — 39	1	1	1	—	3	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
40 — 44	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5
45 — 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not known	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	25	22	15	10	9	4	4	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	98

Ante Natal Care

Place of delivery	Ante-natal care	No ante-natal care	Not known	Total
Home .. ..	15	2	—	17
Hospital (booked) ..	61	—	—	61
Hospital (unbooked)	13	4	3	20
Totals ..	89	6	3	98

Causes of Stillbirth

Precipitate labour .. ..	2
Cord round neck .. ..	6
Prolapsed cord .. ..	5
True knot of cord .. ..	1
Placental insufficiency .. ..	17
Prematurity .. ..	3
Impacted shoulders .. ..	1
Congenital abnormality .. ..	20
Breech delivery .. ..	3
Malpresentation .. ..	2
Toxaemia .. ..	3
Hypertension .. ..	1
Rhesus incompatibility .. ..	2
Retro-placental clot .. ..	3
Antepartum haemorrhage .. ..	9
Post maturity .. ..	2
Pelvic disproportion .. ..	1
Electric shock causing intra-uterine death .. ..	1
Not known .. ..	17
Total .. ..	99

Abnormalities

The following are the details of the 20 causes of abnormality:

- 8 Anencephalic
- 1 Microcephalic
- 4 Hydrocephalic
- 2 Hydrops foetalis
- 3 Multiple gross deformities
- 1 Hare lip and cleft palate
- 1 Mongol

Hydramnios was noted in 8 cases. The mothers in half these cases were over 30 years old.

In 11 cases a doctor was booked, and in 7 of these the doctor was present. A doctor was also present at 4 unbooked cases.

In 12 cases a midwife was booked, and a midwife was present in all these cases. A midwife was also present at 3 unbooked cases.

In one case neither doctor nor midwife was present, but a City Policeman was.

Of the total number of stillbirths 14.28% were 1 week or more postmature, and 36.73% were 1 month or more premature. 11 of the 98 confinements were illegitimate, and 10 of these took place in hospital.

**Infant Deaths (local figures)**

Number of deaths under 1 year ..	106
Number of transfers in ..	1

The following summary of 105 deaths has been made. Three sets of twins died, thus making the number of mothers involved 102.

No. of previous pregnancies	Age of Mother						Totals
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
0 ..	10	8	3	2	—	—	23
1 ..	5	9	6	2	1	—	23
2 ..	1	4	5	2	3	—	15
3 ..	—	4	2	2	1	—	9
4 ..	—	—	7	3	1	—	11
5 ..	—	—	4	3	—	—	7
6 ..	—	1	2	—	3	—	6
7 ..	—	—	4	1	—	—	5
8 ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
9 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ..	16	26	33	15	10	2	102

**Duration of illness:**

Under 1 day ..	64
1-7 days ..	32
8-14 days ..	3
15-28 days ..	1
1 - 2 months ..	1
— 3 months ..	1
— 4 months ..	2
— 5 months ..	1
Total ..	105



In 40 cases the onset of the terminal illness took place at home. 21 of these were transferred to hospital and died there, 19 remained at home and died at home.

In 64 cases the onset of the terminal illness took place in hospital. 63 of these died in hospital and 1 after transfer home.

One case, born in hospital, subsequently died at the home of its grandmother.

Total deaths in hospital	..	..	84
Total deaths at home	..	..	21

Age at Death	Male	Female	Total
Under 24 hours .. ..	24	22	46
24 hours — 6 days ..	10	10	20
7 — 27 days .. ..	6	2	8
1 month — 11 months ..	15	16	31
Total .. ..	55	50	105

**Birth Weights**

Of the 105 infant deaths, 44 infants weighed less than 4½ lbs. at birth, and in the case of three infants the birth weight was not known.

The greatest risk was to first and second children, accounting for 46 of the 105 deaths. The largest group of mothers were in their late twenties.

11 of the 102 mothers received no antenatal care. 4 other mothers were not known to have had antenatal care.

Of the 36 infants who survived the first two weeks of life, 17 attended an Infant Welfare Clinic.

**Maternal Mortality (local figures)**

During 1963 there were four maternal deaths, compared with three in 1962. Three of these took place in hospital and one at home. The death at home was found on post mortem examination to be due to pulmonary embolism.

# INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1963

Net deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age  
(LOCAL FIGURES)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 24 Hours	Under 1 Wk.	1 Week -2 Weeks	15-21 days	22 days -4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1 to 3 Mths.	4 to 6 Mths.	7 to 9 Mths.	10 to 12 Mths.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes Certified ..	46	20	8	-	-	74	15	11	4	1	105
Asphyxia .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Atelectasis .. ..	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Intra natal broncho- pneumonia .. ..	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Interstitial pneumonia ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Hyaline membrane disease..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acute tracheo-bronchitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Acute bronchitis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cold syndrome .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Lack of attention at birth ..	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Post maturity .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity .. ..	28	12	1	-	-	41	1	-	-	-	42
Cerebral haemorrhage birth injury .. ..	2	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Inhalation of meconium ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tumour .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Placental insufficiency ..	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Haemorrhagic disease ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other infective disease:											
Meningoencephalitis ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Beta haemolytic streptococ- cal infection .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Acute staphylococcal tracheo bronchitis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Generalised herpes simplex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Virus myocarditis .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho-pneumonia .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	6	1	-	11
Upper respiratory infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Haemolytic disease of new- born .. ..	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Congenital abnormalities:											
Diaphragmatic hernia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Fibro elastosis of heart..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hare lip and cleft palate..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pyloric stenosis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Heart .. ..	-	2	3	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	6
Central nervous system ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Neonatal hepatitis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Health Visiting

(Corresponding figures for 1962 are shown)					1963	1962
Number of first visits to children born 1963 ..					5,039	5,301
,, revisits to children born 1963 .. ..					14,668	18,878
,, visits to children born 1958-1962 ..					39,038	31,405
,, first visits to ante-natal cases .. ..					1,523	1,608
,, other visits to ante-natal cases .. ..					1,137	1,233
,, visits to tuberculous patients .. ..					1,551	2,262
,, visits re Tuberculin test readings and BCG follow-up .. .. .					152	146
,, visits concerning infants deaths and still-births .. .. .					151	95
,, visits concerning after-care .. ..					1,265	900
,, visits to diabetic patients .. ..					1,665	1,592
,, visits concerning applications for convalescent home accommodation .. ..					235	210
,, visits concerning Infectious Diseases ..					876	247
,, visits concerning Home Accidents ..					475	364
,, visits concerning Problem Families ..					2,322	1,512
,, visits concerning Re-housing .. ..					214	238
,, other visits .. .. .					3,387	3,026
,, other visits (no access) .. ..					8,887	10,710
					82,585	79,727

Attendances of Health Visitors at Clinics and other Sessions:

					1963	1962
Child Welfare Centres .. .. .					3,516	2,968
Ante-natal Clinics .. .. .					833	748
Birth Control Clinics .. .. .					25	161
School Sessions (including School Clinics) .. ..					1,719	1,439
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics .. ..					89	94
Hospital Sessions .. .. .					392	372
Screening Tests and Audiology Clinic .. ..					364	401
Post-Natal Clinics .. .. .					59	48
Parentcraft Sessions .. .. .					223	186
Mothercraft and Health Education Sessions ..					209	143
Others .. .. .					234	100
					7,663	6,660

## Joint Circular Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Home Office

Health Visitors have attended the Case Conferences of the Co-ordinating Committee called by the Designated Officer throughout the year, supplying a full background report and making a valuable contribution to the discussion. They have also attended Case Conferences called by the Children's Officer.

### Deafness in the Pre-School Child

Weekly sessions were held at 96 New Walk, as in previous years.

The following is a summary of the work during 1963:

Number of clinic sessions held (assessment and training)	..	..	..	..	..	50
Number of new children referred	..	..	..	..	..	28
Number of children who attended during the year	..	..	..	..	..	44
Number of attendances made by children	..	..	..	..	..	214
Average attendance at each clinic	..	..	..	..	..	4.8
Number on register at 1st January, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	16
Number on register at 31st December, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	17

### Source of recommendation of New Cases:

Medical Staff of Health Departments	..	..	..	..	1
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons	..	..	..	..	4
School Medical Service	..	..	..	..	11
Paediatric Registrar	..	..	..	..	2
Red Cross Centre	..	..	..	..	1
Infant Welfare Clinic	..	..	..	..	1
Failed Screening Test	..	..	..	..	8
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	28
					—

23 children ceased attending the clinic during 1963 for the following reasons:

Number of children found to have normal hearing	..	..	..	..	12
Referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Department	..	..	..	..	4
Attending School for the Deaf	..	..	..	..	2
Attending ordinary school, wearing hearing aid	..	..	..	..	1
Referred back to County of Northampton	..	..	..	..	1
No further treatment possible	..	..	..	..	3
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	23
					—



### Screening Tests

The following are the details of the 1,910 routine tests carried out during the year:

No. of children tested	..	..	..	..	1,910
Failed 1st test	..	..	..	..	68
Failed 2nd test	..	..	..	..	8
Failed 3rd test	..	..	..	..	2

Of the 68 children who failed their first hearing test 49 passed on the second occasion and 8 were referred to the Audiology Clinic without further testing; three children were still awaiting a second test at the end of the year.

Of the 8 children who failed their second hearing test 4 passed on the third occasion, two were referred to the Audiology Clinic without further testing and two failed a third test and were referred to the E.N.T. Surgeon at the School Clinic.

Concerning the 10 children referred to the Audiology Clinic during the year, the results were as follows:

Found not to be deaf	..	..	..	..	5
Referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	..	..	..	..	1
Found to be deaf and still attending clinic	..	..	..	..	2
Had not attended at the end of 1963	..	..	..	..	2

The ages of the children tested were as follows :

Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	1,479
12—15 months	..	..	..	..	157
15—18 months	..	..	..	..	86
18 months—2 years	..	..	..	..	91
2—3 years	..	..	..	..	59
3—4 years	..	..	..	..	29
4—5 years	..	..	..	..	9
Total	..	..	..	..	1,910

The number of specially trained health visitors attached to the Audiology Clinic to undertake diagnostic testing remained unchanged at four.

### Handicapped Children

The notification of children suffering from diagnosed or suspected handicap to the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

remains the same. At the age of two years, each child is notified to the Senior School Medical Officer, so that arrangements for special education can be made when necessary.

The statistics for 1963 are as follow:

Total of registered handicapped children in January, 1963	248
New registrations during 1963 .. .. .	116
Children attaining the age of five years during 1963 ..	17
Children who died during 1963 .. .. .	7
Children who moved from the City during 1963 ..	17
Children reviewed and no longer considered handicapped..	3

Of the 364 children on the register during the year, the handicaps were as follow :

Blind and partially sighted .. .. .	14
Deaf and partially deaf .. .. .	16
Orthopaedic defects .. .. .	53
Cardiac abnormalities .. .. .	62
Congenital abnormalities of C.N.S. .. .. .	35
Cerebral palsy or spastic .. .. .	15
Urogenital abnormalities .. .. .	6
Defects of the alimentary system .. .. .	19
Defects of the respiratory system .. .. .	7
Epilepsy .. .. .	23
Endocrine disorders .. .. .	6
Renal abnormalities and diseases .. .. .	6
Miscellaneous .. .. .	10
Mentally retarded:	
Mongols .. .. .	40
Cretins .. .. .	2
Others.. .. .	50
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>364</b>

The handicaps of the five children who died were:

Mongol .. .. .	1
Spina Bifida .. .. .	2
Spina Bifida, Hydrocephaly, Spastic .. .. .	1
Congenital Heart .. .. .	2
Hydrocephalus .. .. .	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7</b>

Mobile Clinic\*

The Mobile Clinic was no longer used at Stocking Farm Clinic after removal to new premises at Ingold Avenue on 6th May, 1963.

Ante-natal Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES			
		First Visits	Re-Visits	Total	Avg. per Session
Cort Crescent.. ..	51	76	395	471	9.235
New Walk, a.m. ..	51	172	280	452	8.862
p.m. ..	51	174	484	658	12.902
(Wed. a.m.)	42	109	460	569	13.547
Causeway Lane .. ..	9	10	29	39	4.333
Belgrave Hall .. ..	51	223	647	870	17.058
Newby Street .. ..	51	159	489	648	12.705
New Parks .. ..	51	112	260	372	7.294
Southfields Drive ..	50	129	290	419	8.38
Stocking Farm* .. ..	49	126	495	621	12.673
Humberstone .. ..	13	8	19	27	2.077
Valence Road .. ..	50	123	399	522	10.44
Thurnby Lodge .. ..	27	12	39	51	1.888
Totals .. ..	546	1,433	4,286	5,719	9.338

The Clinic held on Thursday mornings at Causeway Lane was closed on 28th February, 1963 and replaced by a Clinic held at 96 New Walk on Wednesday mornings; this new clinic opened on 6th March, 1963.

The Clinic at Stocking Farm moved to new premises on 6th May, 1963.

Humberstone Clinic closed on 27th March, 1963.

The Clinic held at Thurnby Lodge opened on 2nd April, 1963 and closed on 15th October, 1963. These two latter clinics were closed because of lack of attendance.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

In 1963 the demand for Mothercraft classes continued to increase so that a further class was opened on Friday 8th March.

Since March, 1963, five classes have been holding regular weekly sessions on Monday morning and afternoon and Friday morning at New Walk and Wednesday afternoons at Valence Road and New Parks Clinics.

Details of the classes held to date are:

	New Walk Monday a.m.	New Walk Monday p.m.	Valence Road Wed. p.m.	New Parks Wednesday p.m.	New Walk Fri. a.m. Mar. 1963 — Jan. 1964
Number of classes held ..	8	8	9	8	5
Number of sessions held ..	48†	48†	53*	46	29
Number of patients attending..	82	102	75	46	57
Number of attendances made ..	374	430	337	211	266
Average attendance per session..	7.7	8.9	6.3	4.6	9.2

†Sessions held up to and including 20th January, 1964.

\*Sessions held up to and including 8th January, 1964.

### Post-natal Clinic

There is one central clinic held weekly for those patients attended by a midwife only. 12 fewer patients attended than in 1962.

Number of sessions	..	..	..	48
First visits of patients	..	..	..	81
Revisits of patients	..	..	..	31

Patients attend this clinic by appointment and the midwife who attended the patient also goes if her duties will permit her to do so.

### Premature Infants

**Circular 20/44 of the Ministry of Health, dated 22nd March, 1944**

As the table indicates 287 infants were born in hospital, 81 were born at home and 11 were born in private nursing homes, making a total of 379 born during 1963.



PREMATURITY

Number of premature live births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications):  
(a) In Hospital .. 287 (b) At Home .. 81 Total .. 379

Number of premature still-births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications):  
(a) In Hospital .. 46 (b) At Home .. 7 Total .. 53

WEIGHT AT BIRTH	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS											PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital			Born at home or Private Nursing Home and nursed entirely there			Born at home or Private Nursing Home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day			Born in Hospital	Born at Home	Born in Nursing Home		
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days					
(a) 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	17	15	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	-	-		
(b) Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.   ..	20	10	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	15	2	-		
(c) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.   ..	61	5	53	1	-	1	10	-	10	10	2	-		
(d) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.   ..	58	2	55	5	-	5	8	-	8	10	-	-		
(e) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.   ..	131	2	127	61	-	61	4	-	4	4	3	-		
TOTALS       ..	287	34	244	67	-	67	25	1	23	46	7	-		

## Child Welfare Centres

			1963	1962
No. of Child Welfare Centres	..		28	27
Number of medical sessions held each week			28	27
Number of sessions held	..	..	1,390	1,354
Total attendances of Children:				
Born 1963	..	..	44,706	46,269
Born 1958-62	..	..	18,631	18,741
Total attendances			63,337	65,010
First visits of Children:				
Born 1963	..	..	6,584	4,379
Born 1958-62	..	..	3,050	402
Total			9,634	4,781
Number of sessions at which a doctor				
was present	..	..	1,284	1,324
Number of children seen by a doctor	..		19,999	23,986

During the course of 1963 a new Infant Welfare Clinic was opened at Thurnby Lodge in April. The other clinics remained unchanged, except that the premises at Eyres Monsell were removed from St. Hugh's Church Hall to the Eyres Monsell Community Centre, in April, 1963 and the Clifstone Street premises were closed and a clinic for the area was re-opened in premises at Melbourne Hall in October, 1963.

It became necessary in 1963 to commence Health Visitor sessions in Infant Welfare premises in certain areas owing to very large attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics. Weekly sessions were commenced at 96 New Walk in June, 1963, and at Kelland College and Belgrave premises in March, 1963. These Health Visitor sessions have been successful and well attended.

Number of centres	..	..	..	..	3
Number of sessions	..	..	..	..	135
Attendances of children born 1963..	..		..	..	1,743
Attendances of children born 1958-62	..		..	..	761
Total attendances ..					2,504

Health Visitors and Health Visitor Students continue to undertake health education in clinics and when possible films have also been shown.

Once again the department is deeply indebted to voluntary workers, including the W.V.S. at the Child Welfare Clinics, for their hard work and devoted service.

Welfare Foods

The arrangements for distributing these foods at each Child Welfare Centre and the central depot at 96 New Walk continued unchanged during 1963.

Full-time staff of the Health Department is employed at 96 New Walk which undertakes distribution daily, including Saturday mornings.

The Child Welfare Clinics are staffed by voluntary workers—Women’s Voluntary Service members and others—and welfare foods are obtainable at the weekly clinic sessions. Our thanks are due to all these voluntary workers for the excellent way in which they have undertaken this work.

During 1963 the following welfare foods were distributed:

	Main Distribution		
	Centre		
	96 New Walk	Clinics	Total
Orange Juice (bottles)	.. 9,766	40,006	49,772
National Dried Milk (tins)	.. 13,051	37,335	50,386
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	.. 759	5,233	5,992
Vitamin Tablets (packets)	.. 1,377	4,251	5,628
			<hr/>
			111,778 items
			<hr/>

It is noted that there has been a slight increase in sales for National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil and a further decrease in the sales of vitamin tablets compared with the previous year.

Promotion of Cleanliness and Good Habits and the Elimination of Verminous Conditions (Circular 2831 of the Ministry of Health dated July, 1943)

The method and classification remain unchanged.

The number of children under five years of age known to the Department to be persistently verminous during 1963 was thirteen.

Method of Cleansing

The cleansing of young children is sometimes undertaken at home by the parents but more usually by the staff at the Cleansing Centre, Elbow Lane. The home premises are dealt with by the staff of the Public Health Inspection Department.

Treatment at Minor Ailments Clinics

Where necessary children under school age are referred for the treatment of minor ailments to one of the Minor Ailments Clinics in the City administered and staffed by the School Health Service.



### Artificial Sunlight

The number of children referred to the clinic was 29 compared with 24 for the previous year.

The number of children who completed treatment was as follows :

			Good Results		Fair or unchanged		Total
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Debility	..	..	8	6	—	2	16
Upper respiratory catarrh			4	9	—	—	13
			—	—	—	—	—
Totals	..		12	15	—	2	29
			—	—	—	—	—

### Other Clinics

There were three children under five years of age treated at the Aural Clinic, 151 at the Eye Clinic, 293 at Skin and Minor Ailments Clinics and 66 at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

### Day Nurseries

The Day Nurseries have continued during the year to provide a service to mothers who could not give their children adequate care at home during the day, by reason of their own occupation, hospitalisation, etc. The details of the provision of places and attendances at each nursery are as follows:

<i>Day Nursery</i>		<i>Places</i>	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Daily Average</i>
*St. Martin's	..	.. 60	8,350	34.50
Cossington Street		.. 60	9,448	38.72
Fosse Road	..	.. 45	8,377	34.20
Fairway	..	.. 40	4,377	17.93
New Walk	..	.. 35	7,818	32.04
Sparkenhoe Street		.. 50	10,465	42.88
Frank Street	..	.. 50	10,256	42.03

\*Closed week ending 28th December, 1963.

Number of children on the register at end of year	..	311
Number of approved places	.. ..	280
	(excluding St. Martin's—60)	
Average attendances in 1963 (on seven nurseries)	..	242.053

St. Martin's Day Nursery, found to be structurally unsound, was closed as a nursery on December 24th, 1963, thus decreasing the total number of places from 340 to 280.



The full charge remained throughout the year at 10/- per day per child, the demand for places showing a slight but steady increase during the year. A decline in the number of applications for vacancies at Fairway Day Nursery was under surveillance during the year, but a rise in the demand for places may be expected to compensate for the closure of St. Martin's.

The incidence of infectious diseases showed an overall figure of 198—measles showing a decrease from 92 to 47, but cases of Sonne Dysentery rose to 75 from the low figure of 23 the previous year. Mumps fell to 8 from 28, and there were 32 cases of German measles and 29 of chicken-pox. A virus infection accounted for 21 absences and 5 were due to whooping cough. The very high standard of immunisation already achieved at the nurseries was maintained, medical inspections taking place as before.

**Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948**

During the year seven persons were registered to receive 45 children.

Four registrations were cancelled during the year.

At the end of the year 25 persons were registered, receiving a maximum of 150 children.

**The Care of Illegitimate Children**

**Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, dated October, 1943**

In accordance with the provisions of the above Circular, a scheme has been in operation since 1st April, 1944, in collaboration with the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

Analysis of work done during 1963 is as follows:

	1963	1962
Total number of cases referred .. .. .	246	197
Brought forward from 1962 .. .. .	51	56
Matrimonial, family and personal problems dealt with	24	27
Cases of older children.. .. .	49	44
	—	—
Total cases .. .. .	370	324
	—	—

Sources of reference (new cases and enquiries) :

	1963	1962
Health Visitors and Clinics .. .. .	53	43
Doctors .. .. .	57	49
Almoners and Matrons .. .. .	32	34
Statutory and Voluntary Social Work Agencies ..	29	31
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her child .. .. .	12	13
Clergy and Church Workers .. .. .	14	13
Personal applications .. .. .	18	10
Police .. .. .	2	3
Employers, friends, relations .. .. .	23	—
National Assistance Board .. .. .	6	—
Solicitor .. .. .	—	1
	<hr/> 246	<hr/> 197

Apart from advice and guidance on questions of adoption, affiliation, matrimonial difficulties and personal problems, some applicants have been given specific help in the manner indicated below :

	1963	1962
By admission to voluntary homes or hostels ..	25	31
Provision of clothing, cots, etc. .. .. .	38	43
Mother found lodgings .. .. .	1	4
Mother and baby found lodgings .. .. .	1	4
Finding foster homes .. .. .	30	28
By finding work for mother .. .. .	2	2
Helping to obtain affiliation orders .. .. .	—	3
Obtaining financial help from Voluntary Societies	7	8
Obtaining a place in a residential nursery (not Local Authority) .. .. .	2	2
Grants administered .. .. .	16	18
Payments collected .. .. .	30	22
Obtaining residential posts .. .. .	—	1
Helping to arrange private legal agreement ..	2	—

The fees paid to the Homes and Hostels were made up as follows :

Paid for by:	1963	1962
City Health Department only .. .. .	1	3
City Health Department and mother's insurance ..	2	3
City Health Department, mother's parents and mother's insurance .. .. .	2	2
City Health Department, putative father and mother's insurance .. .. .	—	1
City Health Department, mother's savings and insurance .. .. .	—	5
City Health Department, National Assistance Board, parents' contributions, mother's insur- ance .. .. .	1	—
City Health Department and mother's parents ..	2	—

Paid for by:	1963	1962
City Health Department and Sickness Benefit ..	—	1
City Health Department and National Assistance Board .. .. .	—	1
Mother's insurance only .. .. .	—	1
Mother's parents/relations and mother's insurance	5	3
Mother's parents, putative father and mother's insurance .. .. .	3	1
Mother's savings and insurance and mother's parents .. .. .	1	—
Mother's savings and insurance .. .. .	2	3
Putative father and mother's insurance .. .. .	3	3
National Assistance Board and mother's insurance	2	—
Mother's parents only .. .. .	—	1
Putative father only .. .. .	—	2
Health Department of another area, putative father and mother's insurance .. .. .	—	1
Pending arrangements .. .. .	1	—
	—	—
Totals .. .. .	25	31
	—	—

Position with regard to children at the end of the year :

	1963	1962
Living with unmarried mother in her parent's home	47	35
Living with unmarried mother in lodgings ..	16	23
Living with unmarried mother in her own home..	15	13
Living with mother married to putative father ..	6	14
Living with mother cohabiting .. .. .	1	9
Living with mother with relations .. .. .	—	5
Living with mother married but not to putative father .. .. .	1	2
Living with mother in voluntary home, hostel or mother and baby home .. .. .	8	12
Living with mother in residential post .. .. .	—	2
Child in care of relatives .. .. .	2	—
Living with temporary foster mother .. .. .	3	} 12
Living with long-term foster mother .. .. .	1	
Adopted or placed for adoption .. .. .	32	48
Child in care of residential nursery (not Local Authority) .. .. .	2	—
Child in care of local authority with or without mother .. .. .	8	9
Referred to other agency .. .. .	8	15
Moved to other area.. .. .	4	10
Contact not maintained by mother .. .. .	26	24
Miscarriages and abortions .. .. .	6	4
Baby stillborn .. .. .	—	1
Baby died .. .. .	—	2
Unborn at end of year .. .. .	48	73
	—	—
	234	313
	—	—

## Adoption of Children

The Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association continues as the Registered Adoption Society for the City and County under the name of the Leicester and Leicestershire Adoption Society.

Details of the work of the Society during 1962 are as follows:

### Infants accepted for adoption from following areas:

Leicester	..	..	..	..	..	28
Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	33
Northampton and Northamptonshire	..	..	..	..	..	19
Derby	..	..	..	..	..	6
Others	..	..	..	..	..	13
						—
						99
						—

### Infants placed within the following areas:

Leicester	..	..	..	..	..	36
Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	30
Northampton and Northamptonshire (including 4 in Peterborough)	..	..	..	..	..	26
Others	..	..	..	..	..	7
						—
						99
						—

<b>Babies Offered</b>	..	..	..	..	..	218
Placed	..	..	..	..	..	99
Awaiting placement	..	..	..	..	..	7
Not accepted	..	..	..	..	..	7
Withdrawn before placement:						
By mother	..	..	..	..	..	15
Parents' marriage	..	..	..	..	..	3
Medical reasons	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other reasons	..	..	..	..	..	6
Withdrawn after placement	..	..	..	..	..	7

<b>Adopters' applications</b>	..	..	..	..	..	433
Accepted	..	..	..	..	..	124
Refused	..	..	..	..	..	162
Proceeding	..	..	..	..	..	79
Withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	33
In abeyance	..	..	..	..	..	35
Court orders made	..	..	..	..	..	106
Court orders to be made in 1964	..	..	..	..	..	5
Awaiting Court date	..	..	..	..	..	4



## DENTAL REPORT 1963

by

E. T. CUNNELL, B.D.S.

Principal Dental Officer

The Local Authority dental service provides free treatment for school children, pre-school children, including those at Day Nurseries, expectant and nursing mothers and, to a limited extent, for the Emily Fortey School. This report deals specifically with treatment carried out for the Maternity and Child Welfare service.

*Staff.* As was forecast at this time last year, one additional session per week has been devoted to this service by virtue of holding a session at the New Parks Clinic. This has been welcomed by the patients in this area, but the staffing strength as a whole still gives rise to concern.

*General Observations,* The Ministry of Health altered the form in which the statistics were to be presented, so that an accurate comparison with previous years cannot be made. What, however, is still obvious is that the condition of the teeth of the pre-school children shows no improvement, since 384 teeth were extracted from 113 children, whereas in 1962 334 teeth were extracted from 126 children. It is, however, encouraging to note the slight rise in fillings inserted.

The demand for treatment from the expectant and nursing mothers varied only very slightly from the average of previous years.

The Committee recommended to the City Council that fluoride should be added to the City's water supply. The City Council decided not to act upon this recommendation, but following a petition presented to the Chairman and a renewed recommendation the City Council reversed its decision. Because of the desirability to compare the dental decay rate before and after the addition of fluoride to the water supply, a dental examination of all the five year old children in the city was made and on average each one had 4.35 teeth in a decayed state. Future examinations will be made to judge the effect of adding fluoride.

Finally I should like to thank all my staff for their continued cheerful and loyal support, and also the Medical Officer of Health, his medical colleagues and the health visitors for their co-operation during the year.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, 1963**  
**DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN**

**Part A. Dental Treatment—Number of cases:**

	Number of persons examined during the year	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	215	172	130
Children under 5 { Day Nurseries Others Total ..	141	22	21
	134	114	110
	275	136	131

**Part B. Dental Treatment Provided:**

	Scalings and Gum Treat- ment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment	Crowns and Inlays	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures Provided		
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	63	141	—	—	614	78	Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	Radio- graphs
Children under 5 { Day Nurseries Others Total ..	—	42	—	—	18	5	—	—	—
	—	19	—	—	366	108	—	—	1
	—	61	—	—	384	113	—	—	1

# CO-ORDINATION OF FAMILY CARE

## CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED

### IN THEIR OWN HOMES

1963 saw the end of the arrangement whereby the Medical Officer of Health has acted as Co-ordinating Officer under the terms of the Joint Circular of the Home Office, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education dated July 31st, 1950. As a result of the passage into law of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, which widens the local authority's powers and duties to promote the welfare of children, the City Council transferred the functions of Co-ordinating Officer to its Children's Officer, the change taking effect from December, 1963. The following details, therefore, relate to the eleven months, January-November, 1963 inclusive.

Case Conferences were held on twelve families during this period, a total of 72 children being involved. As in previous years requests for conferences came from various agencies:

Health Visitors ..	..	..	7
Home Help Section ..	..	..	1
N.S.P.C.C. ..	..	..	2
Probation Officer ..	..	..	2
<hr/>			
Total ..	..	..	12
<hr/>			

As is always the case, the figures quoted represent only a fraction of the work done by the various agencies, both statutory and voluntary, whose task it is to help these families. These agencies include the National Assistance Board, the Charity Organisation Society, the N.S.P.C.C., the Housing Department, the School Attendance and Welfare Departments, the School Health Service, the Health Visiting Service, the Home Help Section and, of course, the Children's Department. It is a pleasure to express appreciation of the way in which the many workers concerned have, by their patience, energy and willingness to co-operate with each other, eased the task of co-ordination, and also to wish success to the Children's Officer in taking over this task for the future.

**PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES**  
**AND**  
**ACTION TO DEAL WITH RENT ARREARS**

As in the case of the work described in the foregoing section and for the same reason, the following details relate only to the eleven months to November 30th 1963. During this period 4 conferences were held to discuss families in danger of break-up owing to rent arrears. These families, two of whom were discussed for the first time at a case conference, numbered 30 children amongst them and, as has been pointed out in previous years, the importance of the maintenance of a stable home for these children cannot be over emphasised.

As in the foregoing section, it is a pleasure to pay tribute to the officers of the various agencies who from time to time are concerned with these families, and to thank them for their help and co-operation over the years, both in relation to each other and to the Co-ordinating Officer.



## National Health Service Acts

### (SECTION 23)

# Midwifery

## Midwives

During 1963, 126 midwives notified their intention to practise. Of these 35 were municipal midwives, 7 were in independent practice, of whom 6 were in registered Nursing Homes and one in domiciliary practice. The remaining 84 were practising in maternity hospitals.

### THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE

#### SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Area	Cases Attended	Gas and Air administered	Pethidine administered	VISITS		
				Ante-natal	Post-natal	Total
1A	344	287	232	3,774	5,579	9,353
1B	327	295	116	3,053	5,247	8,300
2C	234	207	113	3,036	4,514	7,550
2D	342	306	231	4,016	6,058	10,074
3E	326	246	173	2,365	5,412	7,777
3F	404	360	307	3,899	7,158	11,057
Part-time	117	105	80	818	3,359	4,177
Totals	2,094	1,806	1,252	20,961	37,327	58,288

Area 1A. Stoneygate, Central, Clarendon Park, Knighton, Aylestone, Southfields, Saffron Lane.

Area 1B. Braunstone, Narborough Road, Westcotes.

Area 2C. Braunstone Frith, New Parks Estate.

Area 2D. Stocking Farm, Mowmacre, Abbey Lane, Loughborough Road, Birstall, Humberstone, Gipsy Lane, Catherine Street.

Area 3E. Northfields, Scraptoft, North Evington, Thurnby Lodge, Goodwood.

Area 3F. Highfields, Crown Hills, Evington, Belgrave Gate, St. Matthews Estate.

In January, 1963 the staff was only one below the establishment of 28 midwives. During the year 3 full-time and 2 part-time midwives left the service and 3 full-time midwives commenced duty, so that the nett establishment was 26 full-time midwives, 4 part-time midwives, and 1 midwife doing only maternity nursings until 31st December, when 2 full-time midwives left the service.

The amount of work continued to rise steadily, so that an increase in staff became necessary. To meet this need the establishment was increased to 35 in December, 1963.

Although the number of deliveries increased by only 15, the ante-natal visits and visits to early hospital discharges increased by 5,152. In spite of this, the midwives continued to give a willing and co-operative service.

The modified night rota continued to work satisfactorily and if more midwives are appointed it is hoped to have a full night rota.

### Midwives and General Practitioner/Obstetricians

The following figures indicate the distribution of work between midwives in relation to the 2,094 deliveries attended by midwives in the area during 1963.

#### Deliveries attended by a midwife :

(a) (i) Doctor not booked but present	..	..	7
(ii) Doctor not booked, not present	..	..	183
(b) (i) Doctor booked and present	..	..	249
(ii) Doctor, booked, not present	..	..	1,655
Total	..	..	2,094

### Patients confined in Hospitals

The scheme of notifying the Health Department of patients discharged from hospital continued as before; the numbers continued to rise. These patients were visited by midwives until the tenth day of the puerperium. The care of the mother and baby was then passed on to the Health Visitor, unless for some reason it was necessary for the midwife to visit for a longer time.

Owing to an acute shortage of hospital beds which necessitated a more rapid turnover of patients, 1,491 patients were discharged to the care of a midwife before the tenth day.

**Flying Squad**

This was called once by a midwife in an emergency and 13 times by general practitioners. Of these cases, 8 were transferred to hospital and 6 remained at home. Of those transferred to hospital, 3 had a blood transfusion and one received a saline transfusion and 4 did not have a transfusion. Of those who remained at home, 3 were given a blood transfusion and 3 were not.

**Breast Milk Bank**

Five patients of midwives donated milk to the Breast Milk Bank at Leicester Royal Infirmary Maternity Hospital, Causeway Lane. This arrangement ended on 31st August, 1963.

**Allocation of Maternity Beds in Hospital on Sociological Grounds**

The Maternity Liaison Committee decided in February 1963 that the Health Department should be wholly responsible for recommending cases for hospital confinement for sociological reasons. Domiciliary midwives make a full report on the home conditions of all applicants, and these are all considered by the Senior Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

The following is a summary of this work for the nine months 1st March to 31st December, 1963.

Number of applicants ..	..	..	1,041
Number recommended ..	..	..	580
Number not recommended ..	..	..	421

Amongst these 421 were a number of cases whose social conditions were very unsatisfactory, but unfortunately the demand for sociological admissions was so great, only the worst cases could be accepted.

Of the remaining 40 cases:

14 booked for hospital bed on medical grounds	}	Prior to recommendation
4 booked private nursing home		
3 miscarried		
11 moved from Leicester		
8 refused investigation		

Of the total number of applicants, 238 were immigrants. 112 of these were West Indian.



## National Health Service Acts

### (SECTION 24)

# Health Visiting

During the year greater emphasis was placed on harnessing the Health Visitor to the work that requires special skill and expertise, delegating other work to the less qualified.

## General Practitioners

The health visitor made greater contact with the general practitioner during the year to their mutual advantage, and it is envisaged that this will develop still further in the future.

## Staff

The staffing situation continued to cause concern. Six health visitors resigned for domestic reasons—this was partly balanced by the appointment of 5 newly qualified health visitors after completion of the training course. There is a national shortage of health visitors and the major source of recruitment is from the Training School.

With the greater emphasis on “community care”, closer working between the health visitor, district nurse, midwives and home help Services has progressed, and since the new Children’s Act, greater contact has been made with the Children’s Department concerning mutual problems. Close contact with the Mental Health Service is taking place.

## Refresher Courses

Four members of staff attended the five-yearly Refresher Courses held at Nottingham and Oxford Universities.

## In-Service Training

Eleven health visitors trained for the screening tests of hearing on the infant and pre-school child at a refresher course held in Leicester, all successfully gaining their certificate. In-service training for all members of staff arranged by the C.C.H.E. on “Modern Trends in Health Education” was attended by representatives of all sections of the Public Health Department. Six health visitors attend 1½ hours weekly for 8 weeks a course on “Teaching and Hearing” held at Vaughan College for Student Health Visitors.



## **The Health Visitor Training School**

The Health Visitor Training School continues to be a source of recruitment for the Health Visiting Staff of the City. From July 1948 to August 1963, 351 students have successfully passed the Royal Society of Health Examination. Of these 122 have been Bursary Students who undertake an 18 months' contract of service after qualification.

In September 1962, 13 students commenced the course; one left during the year owing to illness. The remaining 12 students were successful in passing the examination of the Royal Society of Health in July 1963.

Miss M. A. Brown, S.R.N., H.V. Tutor's Certificate, was appointed to the tutorial staff and commenced her duties in July, 1963.

During the year students appreciated the opportunity of working at Vaughan College, Department of Adult Education, University of Leicester, where they were able to meet students from other disciplines attending day release courses.

The training school continues to work towards the closer correlation of the theoretical and practical work and termly meetings between tutors and practical work supervisors have been established, so that mutual difficulties in student training can be discussed. These meetings normally take place in Vaughan College and this again is much appreciated.

## **Additional Educational Activities**

During 1963 the Health Visitor Tutors continued to co-ordinate the Health Education programme undertaken by the staff of the Health Department, and have also given talks to school children, women's organisations and youth groups.

The in-service training programme is being expanded and Tutors have taken an active part in planning and carrying out this work.

They have also continued to teach on the Social Aspects of Disease to student nurses; they have participated in a lecture programme for student Queen's Nurses, student speech therapists, student teachers, and home helps.

## National Health Service Acts

### (SECTION 25)

# Home Nursing Service

During the year progress was made in the initial stage of improving the efficiency of the nursing services by amalgamating the Health Visiting, Domiciliary Midwifery, Home Nursing and Day Nursery services.

On the retirement of the Superintendent Health Visitor (Miss J. Carter) in April, a Superintendent Nursing Officer and Deputy Nursing Officer were appointed, responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for all the nursing services, and, in co-operation with the Health Visitor and District Nurse Training Schools, to be responsible for Health Education, in-service training and refresher courses.

During the first year of this development it has only been possible to lay the foundation of the combined services by fostering inter-service co-operation and planning team work. It is anticipated that in the future co-ordination of the services will result in a comprehensive service for the benefit of all those requiring social or nursing care.

The service continued to operate from three centres. The staff appreciated the support of the Home Help and Health Visitor in the social problems which arose, particularly in the elderly.

The larger number of nursing visits has been possible because of the increase in establishment and the employment of nursing auxiliaries for the less skilled nursing. Trained staff have been able to concentrate on nursing the more seriously ill. From the statistics given later in this report, it will be observed that the volume of work increased, particularly in relation to the medical cases.

Relations with the general practitioners were most satisfactory, the staff welcoming the opportunity given for consultation and discussion of the patients' treatments and problems.

During the year, in co-operation with hospital training schools, the District Nursing Service gave student nurses an opportunity to observe domiciliary nurses at work—an opportunity greatly appreciated by the students. In addition, facilities were granted for the District Nurse to consult with the Ward Sisters and visit patients who require specialised treatment on discharge from hospital.

During District Nurse Training courses, the students and members

of staff have observed the work in the Diabetic and Radiotherapy Departments at the Leicester Royal Infirmary, special departments at the Towers Hospital, the Rehabilitation Ward at the General Hospital, also departments at the Glen Frith and Hillcrest Hospitals.

### **Night Visiting Service**

After operating the service for two months, it was concluded that for geographical reasons it would be desirable to transfer the service from the Belgrave Nursing Centre to a more central position. The service was transferred on February 4th to the City Ambulance Station, Welford Road.

Since the inception of the service in December 1962, 3,249 visits have been paid, including 3,108 during 1963.

Cases for nursing treatment were referred from the Nursing Centres, also an increasing number from the general practitioners. Nursing treatments were varied, consisting of general nursing, injections for sedation and acute illnesses, administration of oxygen, catheterization, enemata, also a few emergency treatments.

Patients in all age groups were included, but many of the older patients were living alone or with aged relatives.

### **Training of District Nurses**

Twelve students were accepted for the two District Nurse Training Courses held during the year. Three were trained for Warwickshire, two for Leicestershire County, and of the remainder one was an independent student and five were appointed to our own staff. Eleven students were successful, one gaining distinction. Unfortunately one student failed, owing, no doubt to language difficulty.

The opportunity is taken to thank all who contributed to the successful training of the students.

### **Refresher Courses for District Nurses**

One Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters attended courses organised by the Queen's Institute of District Nurses at the William Rathbone College, Liverpool, also the Universities of Liverpool and Oxford. All members of staff attended lectures on stroke rehabilitation/passive movements and visited the Rehabilitation Day Ward at the Leicester General Hospital.



## Transport

	1962	1963
Cars owned by Local Authority .. ..	12	12
Private car owners in receipt of vehicle allowance .. .. .	28	25
Private scooter owners in receipt of vehicle allowance .. .. .	3	3
Other vehicles owned by Local Authority :		
B.S.A. Dandy .. .. .	3	3
Triumph Tina Scooters .. ..	11	11

## Classification of Main Diseases Nursed

	Cases	Visits	% of total cases	% of total visits	Average No. of visits per case
Tuberculosis .. ..	46	2,764	.71	1.55	20
Cancer .. ..	437	14,656	6.76	8.56	33
Other tumours .. ..	172	2,008	2.66	1.17	12
Diabetes .. ..	150	18,512	2.32	10.82	123
Anaemia .. ..	500	13,194	7.73	7.71	26
Heart and circulatory .. ..	668	23,646	10.33	13.82	36
Respiratory .. ..	510	8,376	7.88	4.89	16
Digestive .. ..	936	7,374	14.47	4.31	8
Renal .. ..	41	439	0.63	0.25	10
Generative organs—male and female .. ..	544	4,571	8.41	2.67	8
Maternal complications	49	431	.76	.24	8
Boils, abscesses and skin diseases .. ..	393	9,207	6.08	5.38	23
Rheumatism, arthritis .. ..	128	7,284	1.98	4.25	57
Diseases of the nervous system .. ..	854	29,305	13.20	17.13	34
Diseases of the eye and ear .. ..	62	2,034	0.96	1.18	33
Other specified or ill-defined diseases .. ..	624	18,804	9.65	10.93	30
Diseases of the bone .. ..	108	4,106	1.67	2.40	38
Congenital malformations	20	448	0.31	0.26	22
Infective and parasitic cases .. ..	8	73	0.12	0.04	9
Allergic disorders .. ..	5	28	0.08	0.01	5
Accidents :					
Occupational .. ..	6	92	0.09	0.05	15
Road .. ..	99	1,296	1.53	0.78	13
Home .. ..	109	2,386	1.69	1.39	22



### Result of Treatment in Age Groups

	0-4	5-14	15-64	65+	Total
Recovered .. ..	286	185	1,796	951	3,218
Hospital .. ..	11	9	356	474	850
Died .. ..	—	—	205	651	856
Referred to Health Visitor	22	2	25	3	52
Referred to Nursing Home	—	—	4	47	51
Referred to Private Nurse..	—	—	2	17	19
Refused treatment ..	—	—	5	6	11
Left the district.. ..	7	2	42	117	168
Other causes .. ..	—	2	21	23	46
Carried forward to 1964 ..	10	3	422	930	1,365
	336	203	2,878	3,219	6,636

#### Comments

Children referred to hospital: 20	Respiratory ..	6
	Spastic ..	1
	X-ray ..	2
	Surgery ..	11
		20

*Left the District:* Removed to area outside nursing area.

Temporary—holiday with relatives in the City from area outside the City.

*Refused treatment:* Injection.

*Other causes:* (a) Referred to doctor's surgery.  
 (b) ,, ,, Works Surgery.  
 (c) Treatment changed injections to oral.

### Nursing of Sick Children

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
	Cases Visits	Cases Visits	Cases Visits	Cases Visits
Male ..	108 813	152 1,103	113 1,159	373 3,075
Female ..	36 378	40 496	63 605	139 1,479
	144 1191	192 1,599	176 1,764	512 4,554

### Nursing of the Aged

Additional statistics in respect of patients 65 years and over are given below :

	1962	1963
	Cases Visits	Cases Visits
Male .. ..	1,014 28,715	1,086 31,678
Female .. ..	2,016 78,600	2,133 84,181
	3,030 107,315	3,219 115,859

Assistance available					
Family	..	..	2,709	Other assistance	.. 57
Friends & Neighbours			240	None	.. .. 101
Municipal Home Help			112		

Where nursed				Bathroom		
In bed	..	..	2,111	Yes	..	.. 2,069
Ambulant	..	..	1,108	No	..	.. 1,150
Hot water supply				Water closet		
Yes	..	..	1,799	Internal	..	.. 1,129
No	..	..	1,420	External	..	.. 2,062
				Shared	..	.. 28
				Bed sores on first visit	..	193
				Incontinent—urine	..	431
				faeces	..	431

## Medical Cases

The highest percentage of cases and visits was in this group, being approximately 70% of the total cases and 82% of the visits. Most of these cases, referred by the general practitioners, were in the older age group and required long term nursing treatment. Prolonged treatment at each visit was required for an increasing proportion of patients. This particularly applied in the case of patients with advanced cancer.

## Surgical Cases

Statistics reveal that over 28% of the cases and nearly 16% of the visits were in this group. Most of these were referred from the local hospitals. During the year 272 cases were referred from the Leicester Royal Infirmary "Male five day week ward"—an increase of 22 over the corresponding period 1962. These cases were short term requiring two to five visits. The remaining surgical cases included a wide variety of conditions.

## Tuberculosis Cases

These were generally ambulant chronic patients referred by the Chest Consultant and treated under his direction.

				Cases	Visits	Average visits per case
1962	..	..	79	4,502	57	
1963	..	..	54	2,764	51	

## **Nursing of the Elderly**

This accounted for almost 50% of the total cases and 64% of visits, with an average of 36 visits to each patient. Many were long term requiring social as well as nursing care.

It is in the social welfare field that the services of the Health Visitor and Home Help are so valuable. The close team work existing between these services has enabled an increasing number of old people to be nursed successfully at home, particularly when the relatives co-operate.

The development of the Mobile Meals service appears to have reduced the incidence of incipient malnutrition in elderly patients. Further extension of this scheme will be greatly appreciated.

## **Medical Loan Equipment**

In April the existing stock of nursing appliances held by the three District Nursing Centres was transferred to the British Red Cross Society (Leicestershire Branch), thus creating one central store for medical loans. The Home Nursing vanman continued to collect and deliver nursing appliances twice weekly to handicapped patients.

Excellent co-operation by the British Red Cross Society has ensured an adequate and efficient service.

## **Marie Curie Memorial Foundation—Education and Welfare Grant Scheme**

During 1963 five nurses were employed under this scheme, attending 48 patients in the terminal stage of cancer, 3 receiving day and night, 6 day, and 39 night help. A total of 3,688½ hours was spent on these 48 patients. This nursing cover was required in addition to day and night visits from the Home Nurses. The cost of the service, including salaries, travelling and postage, amounted to £957 14s. 9d. In addition, 18 necessitous cases received assistance for the purchase of fuel, nourishment and nursing requisites. Accounts have also been met from the Welfare Grant Scheme for electricity and National Health prescriptions to a cost of £35 0s. 6d.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £992 15s. 3d. We are grateful to the Foundation for providing the means to supply this service, also to the City Treasurer and his staff who accept responsibility for the financial aspect of the work.



National Health Service Acts  
(SECTION 26)

## Vaccination and Immunisation

### Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are available at each Child Welfare Clinic session and at Day Nurseries. There is a Saturday morning session at the Central Clinic, 96 New Walk and additional sessions are held in Infants' Schools. A number of children are immunised as a matter of preference by their own General Practitioners.

The following table shows the number of children immunised during the year.

### Primary Immunisation

Immunised against	Born 1963	Born 1962	Born 1961	Born 1960	Born 1959	Born 1949- 54	Total
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough .. ..	2	4	5	2	—	—	13
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus ..	1,381	2,190	161	37	26	21	3,816
Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	1	10	—	3	7	449	470
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus/ Poliomyelitis ..	17	15	6	2	2	2	44
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,354

### Booster Doses

Immunisation against	Born 1959-1963	Born 1949-1958	Total
Diphtheria .. ..	5	3,451	3,456
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	24	7	31
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/ Tetanus .. ..	830	95	925
Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	9	406	415
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/ Tetanus/Poliomyelitis ..	5	—	5
Total ..	—	—	4,832

No children were immunised against Whooping Cough only.

These figures show an increase in Primary Immunisations and Booster Doses to those for 1962.



**Vaccination against Smallpox**

Under the National Health Service Act facilities for vaccination were provided at the Central Clinic, 96 New Walk. Vaccinations are also undertaken at Schools and Infant Welfare Clinics.

393 Primary vaccinations and 12 re-vaccinations for children under 15 years were carried out at School and Infant Welfare Clinics. A further 42 Primary vaccinations and 58 re-vaccinations for people over 15 years were carried out at School and Infant Welfare Clinics.

General Practitioners carried out vaccination for their own patients, details being 126 Primary vaccinations and 3 re-vaccinations for children under 15 years, 140 Primary vaccinations and 72 re-vaccinations for people over 15 years.

	Under 5	5-15 years	Over 15	Total
Total number of persons vaccinated against smallpox (i.e. by general practitioners and at clinics) .. .. .	461	58	182	701
Total number of persons re-vaccinated against smallpox..	6	9	130	145

**Vaccination against Poliomyelitis**

Immunisation sessions were held on Saturday mornings at 96 New Walk as required for poliomyelitis vaccination. Vaccinations are also undertaken at Schools and Infant Welfare Clinics.

During 1963 the following individuals received vaccination against poliomyelitis.

	Health Department	General Practitioners	Total
<i>Two Injections:</i>			
Children and young persons born in the years 1944-1963 .. .. .		77	77
Young persons born in the years 1934-1943 .. .. .		28	28
Persons born before 1934 and up to the age of 40 years .. .. .		17	17
<i>Third Injection:</i>			
Children born in 1961 and persons up to the age of 40 years .. .. .	91	78	169

			Health Department	General Practitioners	Total
<i>Three Oral Doses:</i>					
Children born in 1963	..	..	283	71	354
Children born in 1962	..	..	1,663	970	2,633
Children and young persons born in the years 1943–1961	..	..	935	573	1,508
Young persons born in the years 1933– 1942	..	..	245	101	346
Persons born before 1933 and up to the age of 40 years	..	..	182	107	289
<i>Booster Doses:</i>					
Third oral dose after two Salk injections			84	419	503
Fourth oral dose after three Salk injections			667	291	958

## Yellow Fever Vaccinations

The following statistics show the number of persons vaccinated against yellow fever since the City Health Department, 1A Grey Friars, was formally designated as an official Centre as from 1st July, 1960.

1st July—31st December, 1960	..	..	113
1st January—31st December, 1961	..	..	225
1st January—31st December, 1962	..	..	383
1st January—31st December, 1963	..	..	312
			<hr/>
			1,033
			<hr/>

**National Health Service Acts**  
(SECTION 27)  
**City Ambulance Service**

	Total Calls, 1963	Total Calls, 1962	Increase of 1963 over 1962	Decrease of 1963 from 1962
Patients carried:				
Hospitals, etc.—				
Outpatients .. .. .	85,260	75,016	10,244	—
Admissions and transfers ..	9,316	9,521	—	205
Discharges and convalescence	9,236	8,543	693	—
Maternity cases .. .. .	1,737	1,713	24	—
Mental cases .. .. .	48	31	17	—
Infectious diseases cases ..	61	40	21	—
Accident cases—				
Road .. .. .	1,165	1,110	55	—
Other .. .. .	2,150	1,828	322	—
Premature baby cot cases ..	59	64	—	5
Patients dead on arrival ..	296	496	—	200
Other Local Authorities ..	48	49	—	1
Abortive calls .. .. .	2,336	2,049	287	—
Miscellaneous services for which charges are made—				
Number of journeys ..	103	83	20	—
Transporting gas and air mac- hines for Midwifery Service—				
Number of journeys ..	3,904	3,968	—	64
Number of other journeys made by personnel .. .. .	1,307	1,828	—	521
Emily Fortey School—				
Number of children con- veyed .. .. .	—	3,233	—	3,233
Total calls .. .. .	117,026	109,572	7,454	—
Mileage .. .. .	397,024	392,375	4,649	—
Average miles per patient..	3.393	3.581	—	.188
Number of patients conveyed by train .. .. .	232	289	—	57
Train mileage .. .. .	27,480	31,312	—	3,832
Average train mileage per patient .. .. .	118.4	108.3	10.1	—

### Statistics

The above statistics reveal an increase of 7,454 calls compared with 1962. There was also an increase of 55 road accident calls.

Coinciding with the increased calls there was an increase of 4,649 miles travelled by ambulances.

National Health Service Acts  
(SECTION 28)

**Prevention of Illness,  
Care and After-Care**

**REPORT ON THE CHEST CLINIC FOR 1963**

by

C. M. CONNOLLY, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

The work of the Chest Clinic continued along the same lines as in the previous year.

Steady progress was maintained in the control of tuberculosis in the City. The aim is complete elimination of the disease, and, towards this end, emphasis was placed on the identification and cure of all cases.

The immigrant section of the population, particularly those from India and Pakistan, have brought new problems to us. They show an increased susceptibility to tuberculosis, and a higher incidence of the disease. Many of them arrive with little or no knowledge of English, and this language difficulty presents a challenge to health education which we are slowly overcoming.

Non-tuberculous chest diseases now take up a considerable amount of Clinic time. On the preventive side, little progress has been made so far in dealing with the serious and all too common diseases, chronic bronchitis and lung cancer. There is general agreement that cigarette smoking is an important causal factor in both conditions and it would be unreasonable to expect any reduction in the numbers of people suffering from either disease while cigarette smoking continues at its present level.

There are good reasons for thinking that the dangers of smoking are beginning to penetrate the public mind, but the difficult issue of smoking among schoolchildren has not yet been seriously tackled. It is extremely doubtful if the present anti-smoking campaign methods (which rely mainly on frightening propaganda) are really effective in the young. Rather it would appear that smoking will eventually have



to become socially unacceptable, and anti-smoking propaganda should be aimed towards this end.

New Cases

168 new cases of tuberculosis were registered during the year compared with 201 in 1962. These figures include cases previously notified elsewhere (transfers in), who came to live in the City during the year. The pulmonary cases decreased by 32, and the non-pulmonary cases decreased by 1. These new cases are analysed in the tables that follow.

A feature of recent years has been a steady reduction in the number of new pulmonary cases, but little or no reduction has been noted in the number of new non-pulmonary cases. This is accounted for by the relatively large number of non-pulmonary cases among Asian immigrants.

The numbers of new cases in Indian and Pakistani immigrants were 22 pulmonary and 10 non-pulmonary. These accounted for 21% of the pulmonary notifications and 45% of the non-pulmonary notifications in the City.

The following table gives the number of new cases, including “transfers in” since 1960.

1960	Pulmonary	211	Non-pulmonary	30	Total	241
1961	„	205	„	26	„	231
1962	„	170	„	31	„	201
1963	„	138	„	30	„	168

The following table shows the sources of the cases of tuberculosis registered in 1963:

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Transferred in from other Areas	..	35	8	43
Referred by General Practitioners	..	59	13	72
„ Service Authorities	..	1	—	1
„ Hospital Doctors	..	7	8	15
„ Mass Radiography Unit	..	16	—	16
Discovered on Contact X-ray	..	15	—	15
Scheme for X-ray of Pregnant Women		4	—	4
Death Adjustment	.. ..	—	1	1
Tuberculin Positive School Entrants	..	1	—	1
Totals	.. ..	138	30	168

The following table gives the sex and age groups of those notified during 1963:

Age Groups ..	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
<b>Pulmonary</b>											
Males ..	3	2	3	5	6	11	12	10	14	4	70
Females ..	—	1	3	3	6	8	6	1	1	4	33
<b>Non-pulmonary</b>											
Males ..	—	—	1	—	3	3	1	—	—	1	9
Females ..	—	—	1	—	3	3	5	—	—	1	13

The following table gives the sex and age groups of those transferred in from other areas and “lost sight of” cases returned:

Age Groups ..	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
<b>Pulmonary</b>											
Males ..	—	1	—	—	4	5	6	3	2	1	22
Females ..	—	2	1	1	1	5	—	3	—	—	13
<b>Non-pulmonary</b>											
Males ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Females ..	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	6

### Contacts

The following table shows the number of contacts who attended for chest X-ray during the past four years. The number of contacts found to have tuberculosis in 1963 was 15, compared with 10 in 1962 :

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of contacts examined ..	1,893	1,884	1,910	1,726
Number of contacts found to have tuberculosis ..	30	12	10	15

### School Case-Finding Scheme

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Tuberculin positive school entrants and their contacts ..	38	43	33	60
Number found to have tuberculosis ..	1	—	2	1

Radiological Examination of Expectant Mothers

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Expectant Mothers				
X-rayed .. ..	1,857	2,080	2,120	1,915
Number found to have tubercu- losis .. ..	2	4	3	4

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to all tuberculin negative contacts. 595 vaccinations were performed during the year, as against 574 the previous year.

Number of B.C.G. vaccinations :

1960	1961	1962	1963
644	605	574	595

Deaths

Deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis ..	12
Deaths due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis ..	1

Number of Deaths from Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in Leicester during the past 4 years

Year	Phthisis		Other Tuberculous Diseases		Total Tuberculous Deaths	
	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
1960	21	8	—	—	21	8
1961	18	6	2	1	20	7
1962	17	6	4	1	21	7
1963	12	4.4	1	0.3	13	4.7

## ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

### Pulmonary Cases on Chest Clinic Register

Stage when first examined	Died within one month of notification	Within three months	Within six months	Within twelve months	Within two years	Within three years	Within five years	Over five years	Total
T.B. - ve cases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T.B. + ve Stage 1..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T.B. + ve Stage 2..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	7
T.B. + ve Stage 3..	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	5
Total ..	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	6	12

### Recovered Cases

During the past year the names of 213 patients were removed from the Tuberculosis Register as having recovered. Of these, 192 were pulmonary and 21 non-pulmonary cases. Of the pulmonary cases, 133 had had tubercle bacilli in their sputum.

### Chronic Cases

Little change has occurred in the position regarding chronic cases during the year. There were 22 chronic resistant cases on the Clinic Register at the end of 1963, compared with 21 in 1962. Although the numbers are small, they are of considerable importance, mainly because of the potential danger of infection with resistant bacilli. There is general agreement about this danger, and a national register has been set up so that control measures can be carried out more efficiently.

	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of resistant cases ..	40	29	21	22

### Clinical Examinations

	Men	Women	Children	Total
First examinations ..	1,997	1,259	456	3,712
Re-examinations ..	3,030	1,653	271	4,954

General Practitioners in Leicester requested an opinion on 4,324 patients. 2,864 were referred for the first time and the remainder were cases who had been before.

### Radiological Examinations

1960	1961	1962	1963
13,984	14,208	13,545	14,384

### Total Attendances

Total attendances ..	..	..	..	17,472
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# ANALYSIS OF CASES ON CHEST CLINIC REGISTER

DIAGNOSIS	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total			Grand Totals
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	
A. New Cases examined clinically and/or radiologically :										
(a) Definitely T.B.	56	23	4	6	13	1	62	36	5	103
(b) Diagnosis not completed and under obs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	101	113	383
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,645	2,246	294	4185
B. New contacts examined during the year :										
(a) Definitely T.B.	3	3	9	—	—	—	3	3	9	15
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	5	13
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	212	30	512
C. Cases written off Chest Clinic Register :										
(a) Recovered ..	104	77	11	8	13	—	112	90	11	213
(b) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,129	2,530	331	4,990
D. Number of cases on Clinic Register on 31st December, 1963 :										
(a) Definitely T.B.	714	393	76	58	79	13	772	472	89	1,333
(b) Diagnosis not completed and under obs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	337	176	152	665
1. Number of cases on Clinic Register on 1st January, 1963, including observation cases ..			2,048	2. Number of cases transferred in from other areas, also cases returned .. ..						41
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, cases "lost sight of" and cases where diagnosis has not been established. ..			59	4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) ..						40
5. Number of attendances at the Clinic for all purposes ..			17,472	6. Number of chest X-ray films taken during the year .. ..						14,384
7. Number of persons receiving B.C.G. vaccine, at the Clinic, during the year .. ..			595	8. Number X-rayed under the scheme for X-ray of pregnant women .. ..						1,915
9. Number of patients to whom free milk was granted by the Local Health Department ..			122	10. Number of patients to whom beds and/or bedding have been loaned by the Local Authority.						18

## LEICESTER AREA MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT REPORT FOR 1963

I am indebted to Dr. E. M. Quinn, Medical Director, for the following Report:

“As in previous years the Unit divided its time between the City and County districts.

The groups X-rayed consisted of the general public, organised factory groups, doctors' referrals, students, teachers, tuberculin positive schoolchildren, wayfarers, prisoners and contacts.

Surveys were carried out at the British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd., Messrs. N. Corah, Ltd., A.E.I., Melton Road, the Leicester University and H.M. Prison.

Since 1950 the Unit has used St. Mary's School Rooms as a base. Each year during the winter months public sessions and organised groups have been X-rayed there. Unfortunately the Unit had to vacate the premises in August and move to Groby Road Hospital, accommodation having been provided for administrative headquarters only. It is now intended that the Unit will be completely mobile. No X-raying will be done at Groby Road Hospital.

This move has created many problems. The general public and industry found Castle Street an easily accessible centre and our sessions there were always successful and well attended. During January, February and March, 19,106 people were X-rayed at Castle Street.

22,945 persons were X-rayed during the year (15,445 in 1962). 23 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision were discovered, giving a rate of 1.0 per 1,000. (23 cases—1.5 per 1,000 in 1962). 14 cases of malignant neoplasm were found (5 in 1962). 4 cases of sarcoidosis were found.

As in previous years doctors' referrals again proved to have a high incidence rate. 565 were X-rayed; 3 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision were discovered, giving a rate of 5.3 per 1,000. 5 cases of malignant neoplasm were found in this group.

Of the 188 schoolchildren with strongly positive tuberculin skin tests, no abnormality was discovered which required further investigation or treatment.

Special attention was given to the problem of coloured immigrants in the City, particularly in the Highfields area. It was considered that

it would be advantageous to set up the Unit within the area, making it easy of access to all. The Jewish Communal Hall in Highfield Street was used as a base. Seven afternoon and seven evening sessions were held. All houses in the area had direct notification in four languages—English and three Asian languages. An Indian general practitioner in the area was very helpful in publicising this survey.

The total attendance at the 14 sessions was 584, an average of 42 per  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hour session. The Unit is capable of dealing with 300 persons per  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hour session.

Of the 584 who attended	466 were White Nationals	= 79.8%
	73 were Asians	= 12.5%
	45 other coloured	
	immigrants	= 7.7%

One case of active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision was found in the group of 'other coloured immigrants'.

It will be seen from the above that the effort did not achieve the desired result. These people are nomadic, and possibly illiterate, and it is difficult to see how a successful survey can be arranged. One further difficulty is that they now appear to be resident in widely scattered parts of the City.

A further survey was arranged at St. Mark's Church Rooms, Belgrave Gate. It was hoped to cover those immigrants living in the Belgrave area, but again the response was very poor."



# LEICESTER CITY, 1963

GROUPS	Initial X-ray		Total	T.B. Close Super- vision		Rate per 1,000	T.B. Occa- sional Super- vision		Bronchi- ectasis		Cardiac		Pneumo- coniosis		Malig- nant Neo- plasms		Non- Malig- nant Neo- plasms		Sarcoids
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Public Sessions ..	3,119	3,114	6,233	4	1	0.80	2	-	4	-	7	13	-	-	4	3	-	-	M. F. 1 -
Doctors' Referrals..	307	258	565	3	-	5.30	3	-	2	2	15	8	-	-	3	2	-	1	- -
Organised Groups ..	8,290	5,846	14,136	9	6	1.06	4	1	3	2	13	7	1	-	2	-	2	-	3 -
Students ..	854	616	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Wayfarers ..	57	1	58	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
H.M. Prison ..	191	-	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Contacts ..	21	24	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Schools:-																			
Outward Bound	22	6	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Skin Positive	91	97	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Ante-Natal ..	-	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -
TOTALS ..	12,952	9,993	22,945	16	7	1.00	10	1	9	5	36	28	1	-	9	5	2	1	4 -

## ASSISTANCE TO CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

The scheme for the provision of beds and bedding to necessitous cases of tuberculosis was continued for 18 patients during the year. There were no new applications for assistance.

Free milk was supplied to 122 cases of tuberculosis, of which 31 were new cases.

## CONVALESCENCE

Recuperative holidays were arranged during the year for 219 convalescent patients who were not in benefit with the Leicester and County Convalescent Homes Society, compared with 194 last year.

Coach fares were paid for a further elderly patient who was recommended by her doctor to spend a recuperative holiday with a relative, and part cost of the hire of a caravan was paid to enable a young man recovering from a serious heart operation to spend a recuperative holiday with his wife and family at Yarmouth.

During the year seven applications for convalescence were refused.

Of the total 219 patients for whom recuperative holidays were arranged, 116 were elderly people receiving the retirement pension.

Recuperative holidays at "Spero" Homes were arranged for 18 pulmonary tuberculosis patients.

Patients were assessed on financial circumstances, and as shown in the following table, in the majority of cases the full cost was borne by the Leicester Corporation.

No charge assessment Full cost borne by Leicester Corporation	Part cost assessment	Full cost paid by patient, either by assessment or offer
169	34	16

The following tables give further details of the number of patients for whom recuperative holidays have been arranged during 1963:

### Distribution of Patients according to Age

Under 15	15—64	65—74	75—84	Over 85
38	82	73	26	—

No. of applications	Sent to				Not sent to Convalescent Home by Health Committee
	Roe-cliffe Manor	Hun-stanton	Shering-ham House and Over-strand Hall	“Spero” and other Homes	
265 (241)	36 (46)	114 (76)	50 (52)	19 (20)	46 (47) (Applications refused, Refused to pay assessment, illness, etc.)

(Note : 1962 figures in brackets)

### CHIROPODY SERVICE

		New Cases		Treatments	
		Domiciliary	Other	Domiciliary	Other
1960	..	110	78	136	131
1961	..	218	223	1,661	1,270
1962	..	208	143	2,109	2,578
1963	..	47	27	2,278	2,251

During the year 23 applications were refused, as the applicant's income in each of these cases was over the approved scale. At the 31st December, 1963, 637 cases were receiving treatment.



## DOMICILIARY LAUNDRY SERVICE

		1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of cases brought forward	..	34	60	66	92
New Cases	.. .. .	161	216	324	249
		—	—	—	—
Totals	.. ..	195	276	390	341
		—	—	—	—

### New Cases 1963:

Referred by Home Nurses	..	..	235
Referred by Home Helps	..	..	5
Referred by Health Visitors	..	..	2
Referred by Welfare Department	..	..	7
		—	249

### Result:

Died	.. ..	..	135
Hospital	.. ..	..	51
Service no longer required	..	..	33

Of the new cases accepted the following conditions applied :

Incontinent	.. ..	..	244
No hot water supply	.. ..	..	105
Living alone	.. ..	..	45
Two bags weekly	.. ..	..	98
One bag weekly	.. ..	..	161
Patients in receipt of National Assistance			
Benefit	.. ..	..	72

The statistics reveal a slight decrease in the number of applications. Approximately 99% of these were incontinent, the remaining 1% being cancer patients. In December the number of cases was 92 per week requiring 118 calls.

The nursing staff, patients and relatives are deeply appreciative of this voluntary service and wish to thank the Old People's Welfare Association, W.V.S., and the Rotary Club for providing this valuable and efficient service.

## MEDICAL EQUIPMENT LOAN SERVICE

I am indebted to Mrs. T. K. Crumbie, B.A., Branch Officer of the Medical Loan Department of the British Red Cross Society in Leicester, for the figures contained in the following report on the work carried out on behalf of the local authority:

In order to simplify the arrangements for obtaining medical equipment on loan, the service provided by the District Nursing Service has been combined with that of the British Red Cross Society, the latter agreeing to undertake the overall administration during 1963.

The number of patients helped increased to 3,650 compared with 2,300 the previous year. Approximately 30% of this increase was due to absorption of work previously undertaken by the Nursing Service.

Collection and delivery of equipment occurs four times weekly from the British Red Cross depot at 244 London Road (Telephone 75087).

## AFTER-CARE AND HEALTH EDUCATION (HEALTH VISITORS)

### After-Care

After-care arrangements are being re-organised and the health visitor undertaking an increasing number of visits in this connection. Follow-up of tubercular cases remained constant and liaison with the Chest Clinic continued. The specialist diabetic health visitor continued to work in conjunction with the Diabetic Clinic at the Leicester Royal Infirmary, the same applying to the Paediatric and Out-patient Departments at this hospital, also the General Hospital. This liaison resulted in a constant flow of information both ways.

### Health Education

Owing to lack of facilities and depletion of staff it was only possible to undertake Health Education on a small scale in the Infant Welfare and Ante Natal Clinics, although Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes increased in number. There were five classes weekly with full attendance and an increasing number of mothers requesting to attend.

Consideration is being given to forming evening classes for mothers and fathers. The Health Visitors have also undertaken health education with Young Wives' Groups and church organisations, talks being supplemented by films, film strips, flannel graphs and poster material.

Mothercraft classes in schools continued, the staff attending six schools. One of the schools participating in the examination set by the National Association of Maternity and Child Welfare had eight girls receiving honours and the rest recommendation for the high standard of their work.



## HOME ACCIDENTS

Total of 462 accidents (including 10 cases of attempted suicide).

The Chief Ambulance Officer notifies the Department of accident cases conveyed to hospital. These, and any cases which become known to the Health Visitors, form the basis of this summary.

Each case was visited by a Health Visitor, and a report was submitted by her.

			Sex		
Age			Male	Female	not known
Under 1 year	..		3	9	—
1 — 4	..	..	91	56	1
5 — 9	..	..	19	15	—
10 — 14	..	..	18	9	—
15 — 19	..	..	7	11	—
20 — 24	..	..	8	14	—
25 — 29	..	..	5	5	—
30 — 34	..	..	7	6	—
35 — 39	..	..	3	8	—
40 — 44	..	..	6	13	—
45 — 49	..	..	2	8	—
50 — 54	..	..	9	15	—
55 — 59	..	..	5	12	—
60 — 64	..	..	6	16	—
65 — 69	..	..	7	11	—
70 — 74	..	..	2	14	—
75 — 79	..	..	1	10	—
80 — 84	..	..	1	18	—
85 +	..	..	4	6	—
Age not known	..		—	1	—
Totals ..			204	257	1

The vulnerability of the very young child and the lonely old person remains the same.

160 of the 462 cases occurred in the group of pre-school children, i.e. 34·6% of the total number.

In the over-70 age group, 48 women were involved in accidents, and only 8 men.

Of the 462 accidents, 63 people were alone at the time. 32 of these were living alone.

Of the 462 accidents, 13 were fatal.

# Type of injury

Burns	..	..	..	..	43
Scalds	..	..	..	..	46
Lacerations (including 16 crush injuries)	..				157
Bruises	..	..	..	..	32
Fractures	..	..	..	..	63
Sprains	..	..	..	..	15
Dislocations	..	..	..	..	4
Concussion	..	..	..	..	12
Poisoning	..	..	..	..	29
Foreign body		..	..	..	2
Other	..	..	..	..	59
Total					462

# Contributory factors:

Polished floors	..	..	..	7
Loose/worn carpets	..	..	..	13
Faulty equipment	..	..	..	20
Trailing flex ..	..	..	..	2
Sharp implements	..	..	..	7
Broken glass ..	..	..	..	17
Unguarded fire	..	..	..	16
Drugs/household fluids		..	..	21
Carelessness ..	..	..	..	89
Lack of supervision	..	..	..	65
Other ..	..	..	..	70
None ..	..	..	..	72
Not known ..	..	..	..	63
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	462

## FIREWORK ACCIDENTS

Compared with 1962 the figures for 1963 were very much better. Not only were the total number of casualties reduced (16 as compared with 25), but also the severity of the injuries was much less. Of the 16 cases referred for treatment, 13 were considered minor injuries, 2 were of sufficient severity to cause absence from work, but not admission to hospital, and one necessitated admission to hospital.

Of the 4 eye injuries 2 were minor, one caused absence but not admission, one needed admission to hospital. Only one eye case required the services of an ophthalmic specialist and suffered slight loss of vision, not necessarily permanent. None required plastic surgery.

### Types of Firework:

Bangers	..	..	..	4
Rockets	..	..	..	5
Fly-about	..	..	..	2
Jumping Cracker	..	..	..	1
Display Fireworks	..	..	..	2
"Don't know"	..	..	..	2

### External Cause of Accident:

(1) Holding in hand firework not designed to be held in hand	..	..	..	..	7
(2) Accidental ignition from sparks	..	..	..	..	2
(3) Premature ignition	..	..	..	..	3
(4) Lighting powder from firework	..	..	..	..	1
(5) "Don't know"	..	..	..	..	3

### Site of Accident:

Casual incident in street	..	7
Family or private party	..	6
Public party in open space	..	2
"Don't know"	..	1

November 5th was a wet evening and this may to some extent have reduced the toll, but despite this seven patients were injured as a result of negligence in holding a dangerous firework in their hands and a further seven suffered injury from fireworks while on the public highway!

These results, though encouraging, should not cause complacency. After all, these casualties represent entirely preventable injuries.

It is hoped that the recent propaganda is having some effect and rendering adults more conscious of the responsibility they have towards protecting the young. Nevertheless of the 16 injuries, 6 occurred in family or private parties, as against 7 casual injuries in the streets.



VENEREAL DISEASE

I am indebted to the Physicians in charge of the Treatment Centre for the following table of cases treated, etc.

Table I  
 Incidence of Venereal Disease and Allied Conditions in 1963

	Syphilis			Gonorrhoea			Other Conditions		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Local Immi- grant	Local Immi- grant	M. F.	Local Immi- grant	Local Immi- grant	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases during 1963	15	7	23	131+(9)	101	238	697	435	1,052	570
Teenage groups included in above:										
Under 16	-	-	-	1+(1)	3	4	-	-	-	-
16—19 years (incl.)	-	-	-	10+(2)	36	46	-	-	-	-
Total attendances of all patients:	1,760	1,067	2,827	2,087	735	2,822	2,870	1,062	6,717	2,864
										9,581

NOTE: Figures in brackets are for re-infections with the same disease in the same year  
 Homosexuals: Syphilis Secondary: Nil      Gonorrhoea: 12 (5 passive—all local)

Amongst the immigrant males there is a high rate of failure to complete treatment and observation, in spite of letters requesting them to attend at the Clinic. Of a total of 158 immigrant males attending with a primary infection of gonorrhoea, 47 failed to complete their treatment and observation period, whereas of 131 local males with primary gonorrhoea, only 17 failed to finish the treatment and observation period.

TABLE II

Incidence of Venereal Disease in Immigrants according to Country of Origin

Country	Syphilis				Gonorrhoea			
	Under 16		16 — 19		20 years and over			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Belgium ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
					(Congenital)			
Cyprus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Egypt ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eire ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	2
Estonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fiji ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Germany ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghana ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hong Kong ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
India ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Italy ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Nigeria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Pakistan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Somali ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Spain ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Turkey ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
U.S.A. Negro ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
West Indies ..	1	—	—	—	4	3	96 + (30)	10
	(Con-				genital)			
Yugoslavia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	—	1	—	—	8	—	154 + (30)	13

NOTE: Figures in brackets are for re-infections with the same disease in the same year.

National Health Service Acts  
(SECTION 29)

Home Help Service

Staff—Home Helps

There was a welcome increase in the total number of home helps in 1963, compared with the previous year. The figures are:

				<i>Total Number of Home Helps on Pay-roll</i>		
				1963	1962	1961
1. Full time	..	..	..	143	122	148
2. Part-time	..	..	..	80	77	73
3. Full-time equivalent of (2)			..	50	54	56
				—	—	—
4. Total effective full-time staff			..	193	176	204
				—	—	—

The following table shows the movement of staff during the year, compared with 1962:

				1963	1962
Home Help trainees engaged	..	..	..	64	39
Home Helps re-engaged	..	..	..	10	16
Home Helps resigned	..	..	..	50	77
Total gain over 1962	..	..	..	24	—

This table shows a decrease of 27 resignations over the previous year, and an increase in the number of trainees of 25. Whilst this is encouraging, it is unwise to assume that the decrease in resignations is permanent: the mild autumn and early weeks of the winter no doubt influenced the incidence of resignations, as the number of resignations in the first weeks of 1964 was considerably higher than for the same period in 1963.

The provision of an additional preparation course helped to produce the increase of 25 new recruits.

Whilst the staff position is therefore brighter than it was twelve months ago, it is still far from satisfactory. New ideas on recruitment are being considered, in an effort to stabilize the total establishment of home helps at a figure in the region of 230 full-time staff.

The Work of the Service during 1963

The following table shows the requests for help which were met in 1963 in the different categories of help required in the home, in accordance with Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946:

	1963	1962	1961
(a) Aged 65 or over on first visit 1963	1,759	1,891	1,932
(b) Chronic sick and Tuberculosis ..	145		
(c) Mentally disordered ..	33		
(d) Maternity ..	219	223	305
(e) Others ..	197	163	191
(f) Night Help ..	6	9	9
	<hr/> 2,359 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,286 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,437 <hr/>

In addition to the six cases of night help included above, sixty-one householders received night help during the year, but as help was also given during the day, they are included in (a) or (b) above. The corresponding figure for the previous year was forty-five.

The following table indicates new cases helped during the year, and cases where help was completed.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Cases brought forward from</i>	<i>New Cases helped</i>	<i>Cases Completed</i>	<i>Cases carried forward to</i>
	1962	1963	1963	1964
(a) Aged 65 or over on first visit.. ..	1,121	638	538	1,221
(b) Chronic sick and Tuberculosis ..	70	75	53	92
(c) Mentally disordered ..	26	7	5	28
(d) Maternity ..	10	209	212	7
(e) Others ..	37	160	133	64
(f) Night Help only ..	—	6	6	—
	<hr/> 1,264 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,095 <hr/>	<hr/> 947 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,412 <hr/>

These figures show the number of requests for help actually met during the year, and take no account of applications received which upon investigation were found not to qualify for help, or for maternity bookings accepted which were not subsequently taken up.

An analysis was made of the amount of help given to the 65 and over age group on two weeks during 1963, as follows:

*Week ended 1st March, 1963*

Householders over 65 years receiving daily calls ..	352
Householders over 65 years receiving less than daily calls	591
or a minimum of 2,703 visits by Home Helps	



*Week ended 1st November, 1963*

Householders over 65 years receiving daily calls	..	343
Householders over 65 years receiving less than daily calls		719
or a minimum of 2,677 visits by home helps		

The abnormally cold weather during the early part of 1963 produced not only an increased demand for help for the elderly, but an intensification of the work of the home helps. Frozen and burst pipes made it necessary for them to collect water from stand pipes, not only for their own householders, but for other old people not normally receiving help. Sickness amongst home helps added to the difficulty of giving help where it was most needed, and for a period the service concentrated on feeding householders and keeping them warm, whilst cleaning took second place.

### **Organisation of the Service**

There was no serious waiting list during the year; each urgent application for help was investigated immediately and help sent at once where appropriate. All other applications were investigated within two days of receipt, and help sent as soon as it was available. A total of 8,756 visits were made by the Assistant Organisers in their work of visiting new applicants, allocating help, supervising the work of their staff, and routine visiting of householders who have received help over a long period. This work is hampered by inadequate transport, only two vehicles being available for the nine members of the organising staff. The lack of transport is particularly frustrating at the beginning of the day when it is often necessary to withdraw help from one householder to send to an emergency, or to re-arrange home helps' duties because of sickness.

The efficient administration and supervision of help for people living on housing estates as far away from the New Walk branch office, for example, as Eyres Monsell, Saffron Lane, Evington, Thurnby Lodge, Nether Hall, Humberstone and Northfields without adequate transport is exceedingly difficult, and expensive in terms of the time of both Assistant Organisers and home helps.

### **Recruitment and Training of Home Helps**

The labour market in Leicester, so far as women were concerned, made recruitment to the service a little easier in 1963. Five preparation courses were held, and 63 trainees were prepared for work as home helps.

Leicester has always been in the forefront of Local Authorities in the

training of home helps, and few, if any, provide a six weeks' training of the scope and intensity of that given in Leicester.

The main purpose of the training is to enlarge the trainee's skill in housework, cookery and domiciliary care, and to develop her self-confidence so that she can deal with the wide variety of situations and tasks she will meet in her daily work. Importance is placed on the development of good personal relationships, and the ability to work with other workers caring for people in their own homes.

One third of the six weeks' period is taken up with lectures given by medical staff, section heads and officers from departments concerned with other domiciliary services, films, and discussion groups; one third is spent at the Central Institute, where the Further Education Department of the Education Department provide a tutor in domestic subjects for training in cookery, housework, budgeting, etc., and the remaining third in homes on the districts with experienced home helps.

The organisation of the course and its effectiveness depend very much on the co-operation of a number of officers in the Health, Welfare and Education Departments, the National Assistance Board, and the Regional Hospital boards. This co-operation is most willingly and generously given, and opportunity is taken through this report to thank those officers concerned.

### **Other Activities**

Talks were given by the Organiser and Deputy Organiser during the year to a number of women's organisations in the City. These talks give an opportunity to explain the service.

Talks were also given by the Organiser to students at the Teachers' Training College and the Domestic Science Training College. Twenty-five third year students at the Teachers' Training College and eighteen third year household management students from the Domestic Science Training College worked as trainee home helps for a day. This not only gives them an opportunity to learn something of the service but also to see something of the home environment of the children they will ultimately teach.

The extra-service activities of the home helps for their patients continued. Each area group organised fund raising activities in their own time to provide gifts for the housebound and lonely at Christmas. Special efforts were also made to see that toys and food were provided for families likely to be deprived of normal festivities at Christmas.

“Problem” Families

Under the supervision of the Deputy Organiser, a group of twenty-one home helps worked with seventy-eight families whose standards of home making and child care fell below those generally accepted and were in danger of breaking-up. The difficulties in these families are many; ill health, mental and physical; low wages, mis-management of income resulting in rent arrears and a heavy load of debt; a large family coupled with ignorance of child care and reasonable diet. All these factors create “problem” families. Many of them, with support and guidance from the service, are able to stop further deterioration; others need intensive, long term help before any sustained improvement is gained.

Of the 68 families receiving help in 1962, 50 were brought forward into 1963. The statistical position is as follows:

				<i>No. of children involved</i>	
Families brought forward from 1962	..	50		318	
New families referred during 1963	..	15		63	
New periods of help opened	..	13		70	
				—	—
				78	451
Families where help was withdrawn during 1963		26		156	
Families carried forward to 1964	..	52		295	

Sources of referral of new cases:

						<i>No. of Children involved</i>	
Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	5	20	
Children’s Department	..	..	..	..	2	12	
General Practitioner	..	..	..	..	3	10	
Probation Officer	..	..	..	..	1	3	
Child Guidance Officer	..	..	..	..	1	3	
Priest	..	..	..	..	1	5	
Family Service Unit	..	..	..	..	1	5	
Relative	..	..	..	..	1	5	

and of the new periods of help:

Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	3	25
Social Worker, Towers Hospital	..	..	..	..	1	5
New application from family	..	..	..	..	5	19
School Welfare Department	..	..	..	..	2	10
Family Service Unit	..	..	..	..	1	7
General Practitioner	..	..	..	..	1	4



Help was withdrawn from twenty-six families for the following reasons:

		<i>No. of Children involved</i>
Families who had remained stable for a period and maintained reasonable standards ..	7	47
Families who would not accept help for a long enough period to lead to any real improvement .. .. .	6	34
Mother admitted to Towers: Children in care ..	2	8
Mother died: Children in care .. .. .	1	2
Families where lack of co-operation led to withdrawal of help .. .. .	4	36
Families broken up .. .. .	2	10
Families passed to other agencies .. .. .	3	15
Mother in prison: relatives caring for children	1	4

Whilst these families were receiving no help from the service at the end of the year, a number of them cannot be considered "closed". Should the need arise help would be restored.

Of the seven families whose home standards have been maintained at a reasonable level for a sufficiently long period to enable the service to be withdrawn,

two have received help for 8 years  
one has received help for 7 years  
one has received help for 6 years  
two have received help for 4 years  
one has received help for 1 year

The following broad classification provides a general indication of the home environment in which the home helps give special supportive help and guidance towards improving standards in the home:

	<i>Referred in 1963</i>	<i>Help continued from previous year</i>
1. Families where the major factor is the mental health of the mother .. ..	6	16
2. Families where the major factor is the physical health of the mother ..	10	12
3. Families disturbed by marital relationship	3	7
4. Families where the major factor is the physical and mental instability of the father	1	2
5. Families where the major factor is low standards of home management and child care	6	10
6. Families where mother has died or is an in-patient at Towers Hospital ..	1	3
7. Families where mother or father has deserted, or is in prison .. ..	1	—



The Special Scheme for providing home help free of charge to certain families continued in 1963.

Free help is provided for families whose need has been ascertained and who are assessable, but if an account were to be submitted help would either be refused, or yet another debt would accumulate. In each case the major concern is the care of the children, and approval of the Maternity, Nursing and General Welfare Sub-Committee is sought for the help given.

232 children were involved in help given under the Special Scheme in 1963.

		<i>No. of Children involved</i>
Families receiving free help at 1st January, 1963	24	161
Families withdrawn from free list during 1963 ..	7	48
Families admitted to the Special Scheme after approval by General Welfare Sub-Committee	5	23
Families on the Special Scheme at 31st December, 1963 .. .. .	22	136

The table below sets out the length of time help has been given to the twenty-two families receiving free help at 31st December, 1963.

- Three families have received help free for 8 years
- Three families have received help free for 7 years
- Four families have received help free for 5 years
- Two families have received help free for 4 years
- Four families have received help free for 3 years
- Three families have received help free for 2 years
- One family has received help free for 1 year
- Two families have received help free for under 1 year

## National Health Service Acts

(Section 51)

# Mental Health Service

This service is one that is rapidly developing. Public confidence is already clearly shown by ever increasing demands on the services available, and it is well that a great deal of forethought and wise planning was employed to create an excellent foundation for the future.

The purpose-built Junior Training Centre is already being adapted to meet changing needs. The Adult Training Centre, which commenced as a small pilot scheme, now awaits completion of new premises before urgent expansion can take place. Social Club developments increase and the pattern for the future becomes more clear.

### Staff

In common with all other Mental Health Departments in the country, staffing difficulties were experienced.

The repeated changes in staff are serious, tending to undermine the individual patient's confidence, and adding to the load on the remaining staff.

### Field Work Organisation

The Mental Welfare Officers are divided into three teams, each team working in closest possible association with each of three teams at the Towers Psychiatric Hospital. Each combined team is on take for one week at a time. Mental Welfare Officers provide social histories, attend Out Patients Clinics and Patient Conferences, follow up admissions and participate in the planning for rehabilitation and the provision of after-care.

A similar close working relationship exists with the Glenfrith Hospital to which patients are admitted who suffer from mental subnormality or severe mental subnormality.

There are two Mental Welfare Assistants for the use of all three teams. One deals with transient cases (referred to later in the report) and one deals with all patients under 16 years of age, all of whom are considered to be acute cases.

# ACCOUNT OF WORK CARRIED OUT

## Referrals

At the beginning of the year, the case load equalled 1,979 active cases. During the year there were 731 new patients referred making a total number of 2,710 dealt with during the year.

The source of referrals of the 731 new cases coupled with 348 patients referred who were already known, is shown in Appendix "A" which indicates the origin of referral of 1,079 patients, all of whom were referred for action during 1963.

## Admissions to Hospital

Of the 2,710 patients dealt with during the year, 593 were admitted to psychiatric hospitals by officers of the Department. Follow-up was arranged in every case and this was carried out by our own officers in all but 27 instances. The exceptions occurred where admission was to hospitals outside our own area.

Of the 593 admissions

- 499 were to the Towers Hospital\*
- 19 were to the Carlton Hayes Hospital
- 70 were to the Glenfrith Hospital
- 3 were to Roecliffe Manor Convalescent Home
- 1 was to Rauceby Hospital, Sleaford
- 1 was to Monyhull Hospital, Birmingham

593 Total admissions

\*The corresponding figures for 1960, 1961 and 1962 were 244, 339 and 433 respectively.

There were a further 468 direct admissions to the Towers Hospital, where there was no need for Mental Welfare Officer participation.

The admission method of the 593 patients was as follows:

Admission Method Mental Health Act, 1959:	1963				1962		1961	
	New Patient	Patient already known	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%
Informal ..	148	138	286	48.25	211	41.75	169	41.50
Sec. 29 (Emergency)	64	94	158	26.65	173	34.00	122	30.00
Sec. 25 (Observation)	24	18	42	7.05	18	3.75	19	4.60
Sec. 26 (Treatment)	1	7	8	1.35	4	.75	7	1.70
Sec. 60 (Court Order)	2	3	5	.85	9	1.75	3	.70
Temporary care ..	1	50	51	8.60	37	7.00	36	9.00
Returned patients ..	2	41	43	7.25	56	11.00	51	12.50
Total ..	242	351	593	100	508	100	407	100



Of the 51 patients who were afforded temporary care, 48 were admitted to the Glenfrith Hospital and 3 were accommodated at the Roecliffe Manor Convalescent Home.

Table of comparison between first admissions and re-admissions:

	1963		1962		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Those admitted for the 1st time ..	231	38.95	194	38.20	139	34.00
"  "  "  "  2nd ..	110	18.55	121	24.00	71	17.50
"  "  "  "  3rd ..	72	12.15	52	10.20	59	14.50
"  "  "  "  4th ..	57	9.60	26	5.10	34	8.50
"  "  "  "  5th ..	25	4.15	23	4.50	19	4.50
"  "  "  "  6th ..	18	3.05	16	3.00	17	4.25
"  "  "  "  7th ..	6	1.00	8	1.60	5	1.25
"  "  "  "  8th ..	10	1.70	7	1.40	4	1.00
"  "  "  "  9th ..	6	1.00	1	.20	5	1.25
"  "  "  "  10th ..	15	2.60	4	.80	3	.75
Returned patients .. ..	43	7.25	56	11.00	51	12.50
Total .. ..	593	100	508	100	407	100

It is interesting to note the re-admission rate has remained fairly constant over three years.

The 43 returned patients had discharged themselves and were returned by Mental Welfare Officers the same day. 40 of these were to the Towers Hospital and 3 were to the Glenfrith Hospital.

Of the 70 admissions to the Glenfrith Hospital, 22 were for long stay care and 48 were admitted for a temporary period, either to afford relief for parents or for diagnosis or short term treatment. Almost every admission for treatment or diagnosis followed an appointment at the Out Patient Clinic which was held at regular intervals.

### Community Care

Of the 2,710 patients dealt with, 422 ceased to be active cases by the end of the year.

Those referred who did not need hospital care or further community support after initial action had been taken	146
Those who were admitted to hospital, but City Mental Welfare Officers' follow-up was not necessary ..	27
Finalised cases, no further need for active community care, including those who died, left area, were lost trace of, etc. .. .. .	249
Total deletions from case load during 1963 .. .. .	422

At the end of the year there were 2,288 live cases on the register and the age distribution and the type of disorder of these patients is shown in the following Tables:

A = Acute: Active cases with many case work problems. Need for continued support at Mental Welfare Officer Team level.

B = Sub Acute cases: Readjustment almost complete. Supervision required by Department. Some of these at Team Welfare Assistant Level.

C = Pending assessment of case need.

D = Dormant: No acute need. Readjustment complete. District Health Visitor could be asked to watch for signs of relapse.

TABLE A

Age	Mental Illness		Psychopathic Disorder		Subnormality		Severe Subnormality		Total		Grand Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1963	1962	1961
Under 16 years ..	2	1	-	-	2	-	92	81	96	82	178	159	129
16-30 ..	117	126	7	3	10	10	229	168	363	307	670	571	472
31-60 ..	416	393	2	-	5	8	183	143	606	544	1,150	1,010	827
Over 60 ..	82	183	-	-	1	1	10	13	93	197	290	239	181
TOTAL ..	617	703	9	3	18	19	514	405	1,158	1,130	2,288	1,979	1,609

TABLE B

	Under 16 years		16-30 years		31-60 years		Over 60 years		Totals				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1963	1962	1961
A. Acute cases ..	96	81	233	190	336	321	63	124	728	716	1,444	1,106	589
B. Sub Acute ..	-	1	62	53	106	75	14	30	182	159	341	349	318
C. Pending ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376
D. Dormant ..	-	-	68	64	164	148	16	43	248	255	503	524	326
TOTAL ..	96	82	363	307	606	544	93	197	1,158	1,130	2,288	1,979	1,609



Training

Whilst it is the intention to make the Emily Fortey School the Junior Training Centre and ultimately only provide for subnormal and severely subnormal children under 16 years of age at this establishment, it is not yet possible to make completely separate provision for those who have reached 16 years.

Actual attendances during the year totalled 22,140 out of a maximum possible 25,600, equal to more than 82.5%.

	M	F	1963	1962	1961
Under 5 years ..	1	—	1	1	2
Aged 5—10 ..	27	19	46	42	34
Aged 11—15 ..	18	23	41	44	40
Aged 16—20 ..	8	10	18	21	19
Aged 21—30 ..	3	12	15	20	19
Aged 31 and over ..	2	5	7	8	12
Total ..	59	69	128	136	126

Transport was provided for all but six of the pupils, and 4 hired coaches were used for this purpose.

Periodic medical examinations were carried out. A Health Visitor attended each week. Dental inspection and treatment were given via the School Dental Service. Re-examinations to assess pupils' progress were also carried out.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

Year	No Treatment Required	Defective not Referred	Defective Referred for Treatment	Inspected	Anaesthetics Given
1963	25	63	25	113	21
1962	29	71	21	121	13

Year	Permanent Teeth Extracted	Temporary Teeth Extracted	Permanent Teeth Filled	Scaling
1963	23	35	—	1
1962	26	26	6	—

Adult Training Centre

This, a pilot Centre, is housed in temporary premises and from the experience gained, plans have been drawn and building has already commenced to provide more adequately for this need.

There were 24 male trainees on the register when the year commenced and this gradually increased to 40 by the end of the year. All but 4 of these trainees suffered from subnormality or severe subnormality, and 24 of them were transferred from the Emily Fortey School, thus providing more room for the admission of younger children.

All trainees make their own way to the Adult Training Centre, some training for this purpose being necessary in the early days of admission.

Trainees receive financial recompense for work done, although socialisation and work habit training is the fundamental aim.

Social Clubs

The first Club for the mentally ill continued to meet regularly on Mondays, staff support being provided by Mental Welfare Officers and Assistants.

A second Club was inaugurated in the autumn and this group met on Wednesdays at the Adult Training Centre. It catered for the sub-normal group and was staffed by the Supervisor and Instructors with support from Mental Welfare Officers and Assistants.

Conclusion

Training was provided for 168 pupils or trainees drawn from the active case load of community care patients. Plans to increase immediately the provision for adult training facilities for 30 female subnormal or severely subnormal girls will further improve the vacancy situation for young pupils at the Emily Fortey School. It is hoped that the purpose-built Adult Training Centre/Sheltered Workshop, designed to accommodate up to 200 mixed trainees, will be completed within a year. The first Hostel will also be completed about that time.

The following is the assessment of need for those in the community:

<i>Awaiting accommodation at</i>			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Junior Training Centre	..		22	19	41
Adult Training Centre	..		12	5	17
Sheltered Workshop	..	..	33	33	66
Hostels	..	..	28	21	49
Glenfrith Hospital	..	..	12	20	32

These figures do not include patients at present in Hospitals, some of whom could, and would, be discharged to community care if Training Centres and Hostels were available.

	Mentally Ill			Psychopathic			Subnormal			Severely Subnormal			Totals			Grand Total		
	Under 16			Under 16			Under 16			Under 16			Under 16			1963		
	16 and over			16 and over			16 and over			16 and over			16 and over			1962		
	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	1963	1962	1961
General Practitioners .. .. .	-	65	93	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	1	68	167	144	142
Hospitals: During in-patient treatment	-	27	32	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	1	29	76	133	92
Hospitals: After or during out-patient or day treatment .. .. .	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	21	30	21
Hospitals: After in-patient treatment .. .. .	-	24	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	30	57	50	97
Local Education Authorities .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	15	2	15	25	28	23
Police and Courts .. .. .	-	24	22	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	27	51	45	50
Patients themselves .. .. .	-	15	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	31	25	18
Relatives .. .. .	-	36	35	-	-	-	-	1	2	16	15	8	13	17	46	130	102	74
Associates: Friends, Landlords, Neighbours, Employers .. .. .	-	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	20	37	30	15
Social Agencies: Other Authorities and Departments, Probation, Welfare, M. and C.W. Dept. and voluntary bodies ..	-	43	49	-	-	1	-	1	5	4	1	5	4	5	54	118	123	109
Consultant Psychiatrists: After domiciliary visits. All may well have been originated by General Practitioners ..	1	104	160	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	2	106	275	212	71
Other Medical Officers: General Hospitals and unofficial referrals from Education Department Medical Officers ..	-	29	31	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	11	-	1	19	29	91	58	54
Totals .. .. .	1	397	480	-	1	7	3	1	22	45	29	36	45	49	453	1079	980	766



## PART IV

# Miscellaneous Health Services

In this Section reports will be found on the following services:

- (a) Registration of Nursing Homes
- (b) Registration of Nurses' Bureaux
- (c) Water Supplies
- (d) Sewerage
- (e) Cremation
- (f) National Assistance Act, 1948, Sect. 47. (Removal of persons in need of care and attention)
- (g) Blind Persons
- (h) Re-housing on medical grounds
- (i) Medical examination of staff and entrants to the Corporation Service

## **(a) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES**

### **LIST OF REGISTERED NURSING HOMES (INCLUDING MATERNITY HOMES)**

ADDRESS	No. OF BEDS
Central Nursing Home, 6 University Road	.. 15
Sundial Nursing Home, Aylestone Road ..	.. 20
St. Francis Private Hospital, 362 London Road	.. 54
The Lawn Nursing Home, London Road ..	.. 22
Dane Hills Convent .. ..	.. 56
“Ava,” Ratcliffe Road .. ..	.. 18

The Medical Inspector of Nursing Homes makes every effort to ascertain the existence of any unregistered Nursing Home and investigates any instances brought to her notice.

During 1963 there were six registered Nursing Homes.

## **(b) REGISTRATION OF NURSES' BUREAUX**

There is one nurses' bureau in the City.

### (c) WATER SUPPLIES

I am indebted to Mr. H. Wallhouse, M.I.C.E., F.ASCE., M.I.W.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Water Engineer, for the following report on the work of his Department during 1963.

Mr. Wallhouse reports as follows:

“(a) The water supplied by the Leicester Water Undertaking has been of good quality during 1963 and there have been no restrictions in the quantity of water used during the year.

“(b) Table I shows the number of routine samples examined in connection with the City's supply. Table II shows the bacteriological results. Table III gives the ranges and averages for the chemical analyses on the blended supply to the City, from the No. 4 Reservoir, Hallgates, which came into use in June 1963. This data, therefore, applies only to the second half of the year.

Table IV gives the average fluoride in the blended supply and constituent supplies.

“(c) No instance of plumbo-solvency has been notified.

“(d) Flushing of mains has been carried out in response to complaints of rusty water and occasionally of insects (usually *asellus aquaticus*). An extra high chlorine residual was maintained in the distribution system at the time of the Zermatt typhoid incident.

“(e) (i) 88,692 dwelling houses were supplied with water from the public mains, and

(ii) 750 dwelling houses were supplied with water from standpipes. The total population supplied with water is estimated at 272,230.”



**TABLE I**  
**Number of Samples Examined**

	Chemical	Bacteriological	Biological
<i>Raw Water Samples:</i>			
Cropston Reservoir			
Feeder Streams .. ..	8	8	—
Cropston Reservoir ..	77	49	51
Swithland Reservoir ..	51	50	51
<i>Partially Treated Water Samples:</i>			
Centralised Filtration Scheme (C.F.S.) .. ..	239	113	—
<i>Final Water Samples:</i>			
Derwent Supply .. ..	144	112	—
Dove Supply .. ..	109	99	—
C.F.S. Supply .. ..	163	59	—
Service Reservoirs .. ..	340	431	—
Consumers' taps .. ..	94	94	—
Totals .. ..	1,225	1,015	102

*GRAND TOTAL* of samples examined **2342**

**TABLE II**  
**Bacteriological Quality of Routine Final Water Samples**

Source of Samples	No. of Samples taken	Number of Samples		
		Free from coliform bacteria	Containing 1-3 coliforms per 100 ml.	Containing E. Coli type I
	Classi- fication	Excellent	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Derwent Supply ..	112	112	Nil	Nil
Dove Supply ..	99	98	1	Nil
C.F.S. Supply ..	59	59	Nil	Nil
Service Reservoirs	431	426	5	Nil
Consumers' taps ..	94	93	1	Nil
Totals ..	795	788	7	Nil
% of Total	—	99.1	0.9	Nil

**TABLE III**  
**Chemical Analysis of Blended Water Supply to City**  
 (Chemical results in parts per million)

Analysis	Minimum	Maximum	Average
pH value .. .. .	7.3	8.3	7.8
Electrical Conductivity (micromhos/cm) ..	215	305	265
Colour (Hazen units) .. ..	less than 5	7	—
Turbidity (silica scale) .. ..	Nil	0.9	0.2
Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ..	92	156	127
Calcium Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ..	63	113	93
Magnesium Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ..	20	48	35
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .. .. .	36	66	52
Chloride (as Cl) .. .. .	14	22	19
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate	0.60	1.15	0.85
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. ..	0.04	0.15	0.08
Albuminoid Nitrogen .. ..	0.10	0.29	0.18
Aluminium (as Al) .. ..	0.05	0.39	0.14
Iron (as Fe) .. .. .	Nil	0.09	0.03
Manganese (as Mn) .. ..	Nil	0.10	0.04

**TABLE IV**  
**Fluoride in Supply Water**  
 (Averages, in parts per million, to nearest 0.05)

Source of Supply	Fluoride (as F)
C.F.S. Supply .. .. .	0.15
Dove Supply .. .. .	0.20
Derwent Supply .. .. .	0.15
Blended supply to City .. ..	0.15

## *(d)* SEWERAGE

I am indebted to Mr. John L. Beckett, M.I.C.E., M.Inst.Mech.E., M.Inst.Mun.E., M.T.P.I., F.R.S.H., City Surveyor, for the following statement on sewage disposal.

“The City is adequately served for sewerage and the new sewage disposal works at Wanlip are approaching completion. It is anticipated that the changeover to the new Works will take place during the summer of 1964.”



## (e) CREMATION

I am indebted to Mr. D. G. Clarke, Superintendent Registrar, for the following information, which is extracted from his Annual Report.

During 1963 the number of cremations carried out at the Leicester Crematorium totalled 2,692, compared with 2,542 cremations in 1962. The list given below shows that the number of cremations increases each year, the figure for 1963 being the highest yet recorded.

### Yearly Figures of Cremation at Leicester Crematorium

Year	No. of Cremations	Year	No. of Cremations
1948	561	1956	1,842
1949	805	1957	2,094
1950	946	1958	2,277
1951	1,138	1959	2,384
1952	1,216	1960	2,479
1953	1,330	1961	2,484
1954	1,506	1962	2,542
1955	1,748	1963	2,692

## **(f) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**

### **SECTION 47**

Several old people were referred to the Department for consideration for compulsory removal to hospital under this Act, but in no case was it found necessary to take action for compulsory removal, voluntary agreement being obtained where removal was necessary.

## (g) BLIND PERSONS

I am indebted to Mr. K. J. Powell, Director of Welfare Services, for the information included in this Section.

**CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO AGE (AT DATE OF REGISTRATION)  
OF BLIND PERSONS REGISTERED IN 1963**

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Total
Cataract .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	6
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	5	4	-	20
Glaucoma .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	1	-	8
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	6
Retrolental Fibroplasia :																			
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.. .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	7	2	-	-	15
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	11	5	6	4	32
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	13	31	15	11	4	87

These figures include 7 persons transferred from Partially Sighted Register

**CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO AGE (AT DATE OF REGISTRATION)  
OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS REGISTERED IN 1962**

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Total
Cataract .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	-	11
Glaucoma .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Retrolental Fibroplasia :																			
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others... .. Male	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	12
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7	2	-	15
Grand Total ..	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	2	1	2	1	3	8	17	4	-	44

These figures include 1 person transferred from Blind Register



### Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

(1) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F (1) of Form B.D.8 recommends :	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment ..	20	11	—	45
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	15	6	—	26
(2) Number of cases at (1) (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment .. ..	4	5	—	19

REHOUSING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1963

(h) RE-HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

Applications referred by:	Total No.	Number recommended by M.O.H.	Number considered by Housing Committee	Number approved by Housing Committee	Medical Reasons	Number deferred
General Practitioners—161					1. Respiratory: Bronchitis 10 T.B. 6	
Housing Department— 32					2. Central Vascular System: 9	
Patients — 50					3. Central Nervous System: 5 Diseases 5 Mental Illness 3	2
Health Visitors — 21	276	65	55	50	4. Wounds } Amputations } 11 Arthritis } Disabled }	
Members of Council— 8					5. Miscellaneous 6	
Mental Health Department — 2						
M.P' .s — 2						

## (i) MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

As the facilities for the medical examination of Corporation employees are becoming more well known, the importance of this work is increasing. Every effort is made to rehabilitate employees and find them suitable alternative employment should illness prevent them from continuing in their present employment. Thanks are especially due to the Establishment Officer and his staff for their help and encouragement in this work.

### Superannuation Medical Examinations

			1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Passed	..	..	328	398	340	387	420	603
Failed	..	..	19	36	32	31	24	45

### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR:

#### (a) Partial Surrender of Superannuation Allowance

			1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Passed	..	..	3	3	1	1	4	2
Failed	..	..	—	5	1	1	2	3

#### (b) Premature Retirements

			1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Capable	..	..	1	1	5	3	1	4
Incapable	..	..	24	23	24	38	34	19

#### (c) Fitness for Work

			1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Fit ..	..	..	—	2	5	14	1	8
Unfit	..	..	1	2	7	11	1	1
Deferred	..	..	1	—	1	5	—	2
Altered post	..	..	—	—	1	2	2	—

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Report of the City Analyst  
for the year 1963

(E. R. PIKE, M.P.S., F.R.I.C.)

I have the honour to submit my third annual report upon the work carried out in my Department for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

The total number of samples examined was 8,125, summarised as follows:

Summary of Samples Analysed during 1963

Sampled under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

(A) Submitted by Sampling Officers:

(a) Milks	..	..	..	1,017
(b) Foods and Drugs	..	..	..	1,257
(c) Shellfish	..	..	..	19

(B) Food and Drug samples submitted by members  
of the public

..	..	..	69
—			2,362

Bacteriological Samples:

Samples under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 .. .. . 550

Samples tested for pasteurisation efficiency by Phosphatase Test .. .. . 857

Washed Milk Bottles (Estimation of Cleanliness) .. 246

Churn Rinses (Estimation of Cleanliness) .. 128

Water (City Supply Control Samples) .. .. 138

—	1,919
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Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs:

Samples submitted under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, by Inspectors .. .. 53

Samples submitted privately .. .. 4

—	57
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Rag Flock Act, 1911:

Samples submitted by Public Health Inspectors .. 6



*continued*

**Atmospheric Pollution:**

Standard Deposit Gauge (rainwater analyses)	..	36	
Lead Peroxide Candles (monthly sulphur dioxide estimation)	.. .. .	48	
Daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide determinations (6 sites)	.. .. .	2,912	
		—	2,996

**Miscellaneous Samples from other sources:**

Health Department	.. .. .	487	
Other Corporation Departments	.. .. .	90	
From other sources	.. .. .	208	
		—	785
Grand Total	.. .. .		8,125

In reviewing the work done in this Department for 1963, it is noted with satisfaction that the number of miscellaneous samples examined has increased. This is due in part to greater use being made of our facilities by other Corporation Departments.

Once again it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to every member of the staff for the enthusiasm and loyalty with which they have carried out their duties. I would also like to express my appreciation of the willing help and co-operation which has been unstintingly given by the food sampling officers.

Finally, may I tender my thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health for their interest and encouragement in the activities of this Department.

E. R. PIKE,  
*City Analyst.*

## LEGAL

New legislation introduced in 1963 affecting the work of the City Analyst:

### **Statutory Instruments**

#### **The Soft Drinks Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963, No. 844)**

These Regulations come into operation on 20th July, 1964. They specify certain changes in composition and prescribe certain labelling requirements.

#### **The Bread and Flour Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963, No. 1435)**

These Regulations will become operative upon 1st September, 1964. They re-enact the Flour (Composition) Regulations 1956 and lay down compositional requirements for bread. Certain Regulations apply to the advertising of bread and starch reduced products.

#### **The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963 (S.I. 1963, No. 1503)**

These Regulations (operative from 1st January, 1964) require the pasteurisation of liquid egg to be used in food intended for sale for human consumption, other than egg broken out on the food manufacturers' premises and used within 24 hours. The Regulations prescribe the method of pasteurisation and the test to be satisfied.

#### **Arsenic in Food Regulations 1959. Sampling of Brewing Materials F.S.H./Circular 12/63, (30th September, 1963)**

This Circular states that the sampling of glucose and invert sugar used in brewing materials for arsenic content which hitherto has been carried out by H.M. Customs and Excise is now the responsibility of Food and Drugs Authorities and other Local Authorities.

#### **Food Standards Committee Report on Meat Pies**

This Report recommends certain standards of meat content for meat pies and meat and vegetable pies. It states that "The need for a prescription as to lean meat should be kept under review."

#### **Antibiotics in Milk in Great Britain**

(Report of the Milk Hygiene Sub-Committee of the Milk and Milk Products Technical Advisory Committee)

This Report gives details of a survey of the antibiotic content of milk in Great Britain. It states that the highest average incidence of antibiotics, 14.6%, was found in the south-east and the lowest, 7.5%, in the

East Midlands. The Report recommends that Food and Drugs Authorities should be encouraged to sample and test ex-farm milk for the presence of antibiotics and to take appropriate action.

### **Codes of Practice**

The following Codes of Practice were issued during 1963 by the Local Authorities Joint Advisory Committee on Food Standards:

**Code of Practice No. 1**—Use of the word “Chocolate” in flour confectionery.

This Code requires that where the word “chocolate” or an abbreviation or a synonym thereof is used in the description of such a product, it shall contain not less than 3% of dry non-fat cocoa solids in the moist crumb.

**Code of Practice No. 2**—Labelling of Brandy.

This Code defines the use of the word “Brandy” in relation to various types of potable spirits.

**Code of Practice No. 3**—Norwegian Crab Products.

This Code was negotiated with the Norwegian Canning Industry and states that in Norwegian Crab Meat 15% of protein shall be regarded as equivalent to 100% crab meat.

## **MILK**

1,017 samples of milk were submitted for compositional analysis during 1963, an average fat content of 3.70% and solids-not-fat content of 8.76% being obtained. Of these samples 4 were rejected for fat deficiency and 7 samples were found to contain added water ranging from 3.0 to 17.5%. A further three samples were found to be deficient of the required minimum solids not fat content of 8.5%, but as no added water was indicated by the Hortvet freezing point test they were reported as ‘genuine but poor quality milks’.

9 samples of milk were examined for the presence of antibiotics and one sample was found to contain 0.15 international units of penicillin per millilitre. Milk supplied for human consumption should be free from penicillin.

The monthly variation of milk as sold to the public is indicated in the table below:



Month	% Fat	% Solids-not-fat	% Total Solids	No. of Samples Examined
January ..	3.50	8.80	12.30	112
February ..	3.79	8.80	12.59	82
March ..	3.71	8.74	12.45	92
April ..	3.65	8.64	12.29	79
May ..	3.47	8.73	12.20	99
June ..	3.55	8.77	12.32	77
July ..	3.55	8.69	12.24	88
August ..	3.67	8.67	12.34	78
September ..	3.77	8.78	12.55	74
October ..	3.82	8.83	12.65	81
November ..	3.94	8.84	12.78	78
December ..	3.94	8.82	12.76	68
Average 1963	3.70	8.76	12.46	1,008
„ 1962	3.70	8.75	12.45	1,261
„ 1961	3.68	8.72	12.40	1,388

### Hygienic Quality of Milk

Of 550 samples tested for keeping quality by the methylene blue test only two were rejected, one of these samples being a cartoned milk taken from a vending machine whilst the other was a farm bottled milk.

The efficiency of all the plants where milk is pasteurised in the City is checked regularly by the examination of samples submitted directly from the dairies and by the examination of random samples. In all a total of 857 samples were examined for correct pasteurisation by the phosphatase test and of these only one was rejected.

104 samples of sterilised milk were examined by the turbidity test for the efficiency of processing, and all were accepted as satisfactory.

246 bottles taken as washed from milk bottling plants were examined for cleanliness. 29 were classed as unsatisfactory. The state of cleanliness of 128 churns before return to the farms from the dairies was investigated and 13 were rejected as unsatisfactory.

### FOOD AND DRUGS

During 1963 a total of 2,362 samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act 1955. Of these samples 1,102 were foods other than milk which were submitted by the food sampling officers, whilst a further 65 samples were submitted by members of the public. 178



drugs were also submitted under the Act of which 4 were submitted by private persons. The variety of samples examined is summarised in the tables below. The defective samples are further tabulated with a brief indication of the nature of the offence and subsequent action taken. It may be noted that the majority of samples submitted by the public are concerning foreign matter in the article, whilst samples submitted by the food sampling officers produce the majority of compositional and labelling offences.

In the future it is hoped that a greater range of drug samples will be submitted to the Laboratory for examination. Hitherto, drugs protected by the Poisons Regulations have escaped sampling and as a consequence sub-standard imported drugs have found their way on to the market. Provision is made in the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts to enable Inspectors of the Local Authorities to take samples of such drugs, and it is expected that full use will be made of these facilities in the future. It must be recognised, however, that the complex nature and nomenclature of modern pharmacy makes it a necessity that Inspectors will need some guidance regarding sampling. I am pleased to report that the necessary information is available from Laboratory files and every facility will be made available for co-operation in this respect.

**Food and Drug Samples submitted for Examination by  
Members of the Public**

			Number Submitted	Number Rejected
Alcoholic Drinks	..	..	2	1
Bread	..	..	2	2
Cereals (Breakfast)	..	..	2	1
Cheese	..	..	1	1
Chow Mein	..	..	1	—
Cocoa	..	..	1	—
Coffee (Instant)	..	..	3	1
Flour	..	..	1	1
Flour Confectionery	..	..	5	4
Foreign bodies from food	..	..	5	3
Fruit and Vegetables (Tinned)	..	..	11	4
Fruit Juice	..	..	1	—
Ice Cream	..	..	1	—
Meat	..	..	3	1
Meat Pies	..	..	3	3
Meal (Dinner), (Canned)	..	..	1	1
Milk	..	..	4	—
Oils and Fats (Edible)	..	..	2	—
Pepper	..	..	1	—
Potato Crisps	..	..	1	1

Preserves..	..	..	2	1
Rice	..	..	1	1
Sugar	..	..	2	1
Sugar Confectionery		..	2	1
Salmon	..	..	1	-
Sausage	..	..	1	-
Soft Drinks	..	..	2	1
Sweetening Mixture		..	1	-
Tea	..	..	1	-
Yam Flour	..	..	1	-
Halibut Oil Capsules		..	1	-
Noxzema..	..	..	1	-
Oil of Ulay	..	..	1	-
T.C.P.	..	..	1	-
			—	—
	Total	..	69	29
			—	—

# FOODS AND DRUGS SUBMITTED BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, during 1963

Article	Number Submitted	Number Rejected
<b>Foods:</b>		
Almonds (Ground) .. .. .	2	—
Baking Powder .. .. .	3	—
Beer, Stout, etc. .. .. .	17	—
Butter .. .. .	13	—
Buttered Bread .. .. .	3	—
Cheese and Cheese Spread ..	33	—
Chewing Gum .. .. .	6	—
Cocoa and Chocolate Products	11	—
Coffee and Coffee Products ..	15	—
Cornflour, Custard Powder, etc. .. .. .	16	—
Cream (Fresh) .. .. .	137	10
Cream (Tinned) .. .. .	20	—
Crystallised Fruit, Peel, etc. ..	5	—
Egg (Pasteurised) .. .. .	2	—
Essences and Flavours .. .. .	9	—
Fats and Oils (Edible) .. .. .	43	3
Fish Cakes .. .. .	9	—
Fish and Meat Pastes .. .. .	25	—
Flour .. .. .	14	—
Flour Confectionery .. .. .	29	—
Fruits (Dried) .. .. .	7	—
Fruits (Fresh) .. .. .	3	—
Fruits (Tinned) .. .. .	20	—
Fruit Juices (Tinned) .. .. .	12	—
Gelatin .. .. .	1	—
Herbs (Dried) .. .. .	7	—
Honey .. .. .	12	1
Ice Cream .. .. .	41	1
Ice Lollies .. .. .	2	—
Jellies (Table) .. .. .	12	—
Margarine .. .. .	14	—
Marzipan .. .. .	5	—
Meat (Canned) .. .. .	60	2
Meat Extracts .. .. .	4	—
Milk (Tinned) .. .. .	17	—
Milk Pudding (Tinned) .. .. .	17	—
Mincemeat .. .. .	6	—
Mussels .. .. .	19	—
Pickles, Sauces, etc. .. .. .	42	3
Potato Products (Crisps, etc.)	7	—
Preserves .. .. .	38	1

**FOODS ANALYSED**—*continued*

Article	Number Submitted	Number Rejected
Puddings (Christmas) ..	8	1
Rice .. ..	14	—
Salad Cream, etc. ..	7	3
Salt, Gravy Salt .. ..	11	—
Sausage and Sausage Products	155	21
Soft Drinks .. ..	37	—
Soups (Tinned) .. ..	10	—
Spices, Condiments, etc. ..	21	—
Stuffings .. ..	3	—
Sugar .. ..	7	—
Sugar Confectionery ..	10	—
Tea .. ..	20	—
Treacle, Molasses, etc. ..	4	—
Vegetables (Canned) ..	7	—
Vinegar .. ..	22	—
Wine .. ..	7	—
Yoghurt .. ..	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	1,102	46
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Drugs:**

Aludrox .. ..	2	—
Ammoniated Tincture of		
Quinine .. ..	5	1
A.P.C. Tablets .. ..	6	—
Aspirin .. ..	6	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	6	—
Bismuth Tablets and Lozenges	6	—
Boracic Ointment ..	6	—
Borax .. ..	5	—
Calamine Lotion .. ..	6	—
Cod Liver Oil .. ..	2	—
Compound Codeine Tablets	7	—
Coscopin Linctus .. ..	2	—
Cough Mixtures .. ..	8	—
Dequadin Lozenges ..	2	—
Fergon .. ..	2	—
Fersamel .. ..	1	—
Friar's Balsam .. ..	5	—
Gee's Linctus .. ..	12	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	7	—
Glycerine and Thymol ..	1	—
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules ..	6	2
Hydrogen Peroxide ..	6	—
Influenza Mixture .. ..	3	—



**DRUGS ANALYSED—continued**

Article			Number Submitted	Number Rejected
Liniment of Soap ..	..		4	—
Lobak Tablets ..	..		1	—
Mustard Oil ..	..		2	1
Panadol ..	..		2	—
Parrish's Chemical Food ..	..		5	2
Pernivit ..	..		1	—
Sal Volatile ..	..		5	—
Slimming Tablets ..	..		2	2
Sulphur Tablets ..	..		6	—
Vitamin C Tablets ..	..		3	—
Vitamin K ..	..		1	—
White Precipitate Ointment ..	..		4	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream ..	..		6	—
Zinc Ointment ..	..		12	—
Saccharin Tablets ..	..		4	—
Cream of Tartar ..	..		4	—
Total ..			174	8
Total Foods and Drugs ..			1,276	54

FOOD SAMPLES (other than milk) NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
<b>I. ARTICLES WITH DEFECTIVE LABELLING</b>				
1778	Christmas Pudding ..	I	List of ingredients incomplete	Label to be amended Importers notified. Articles withdrawn from market
1453	Shrimp Salad ..	I	Inadequate labelling. Presence of non-permitted preservative detected	
1454	Mushroom Salad ..	I		
1455	Crab Salad ..	I		
1093	Picallili ..	I	Prepacked article with no label	Vendor cautioned
1257	Dalda Vanaspati (edible fat) ..	I	No quantitative details of vitamin contents claimed	Importers notified
894	Pickled Onions ..	I	Not adequately labelled	Vendor and packer cautioned
803	Lemon Cheesc ..	I	Prepacked article not labelled	Manufacturer advised
1114	Pork Sausage ..	I	Undeclared preservative	Vendor cautioned
895	Picallili ..	I	Prepacked article not labelled	Vendor cautioned
<b>II. FOOD SAMPLES CONTAINING FOREIGN BODIES</b>				
S.656	Potato Crisps ..	P	Contained charred potato tissue	Manufacturer notified
S.602	Pork Sausage Meat ..	P	Contained a small piece of wax	Manufacturer notified
S.599	Shredded Wheat ..	P	Contained lubricating grease	Manufacturer notified
S.588	Bread ..	P	Contained dirty dough with associated cotton fibres	Vendors cautioned
S.591	Cheese ..	P	Contained body of beetle	Vendor notified
S.600	Biscuit ..	P	Contained flake of paint	Manufacturers notified
S.607	Garden Peas ..	P	Contained pellet of vegetable tissue	Manufacturers notified
S.603	Bean Sprouts ..	P	Lacquer detached from tin interior	Remaining stock examined and found to be satisfactory
S.606	Apple Pie ..	P	Contained mature mould growth	Baker cautioned

**Food Samples (other than milk) not in accordance with Standard—continued**

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
S.609	Marmalade .. ..	P	Contained piece of caramelised peel	Reported sub-standard
S.615	Pork Pie .. ..	P	Contained machine lubricant	Manufacturer notified
S.616	Lamb Chop and Sausages with Beans in Tomato Sauce ..	P	Contained piece of skin with wool fibres	Reported to packers
S.621	Steak and Kidney Pie ..	P	Contained mould	Vendor cautioned
S.620	Rice .. ..	P	Contained excessive mineral matter	Vendor notified
S.618	Orange Crush .. ..	P	Contained tea leaves	Manufacturers notified
S.628	Cream Scone .. ..	P	Contained 5 sq. in. of plastic material from Savoy bag	Bakery inspected
S.629	Bread .. ..	P	Contained dirty crumb	Baker notified and cautioned
S.631	Apple Tart .. ..	P	Contained cigarette end	Bakery inspected
S.649	Sugar .. ..	P	Contained 2.2% salt	Vendor notified. Customer reimbursed
S.652	Meat Pie .. ..	P	Contained gristle	Manufacturer notified
S.644	Pickle .. ..	P	Contained siliceous matter	Manufacturer notified
S.645	Flour .. ..	P	Contained caramelised starch	Millers notified
S.647	Chocolate Cake .. ..	P	Contained mould	Vendor cautioned
S.654	Pears .. ..	P	Contained 544 p.p.m. of tin	Remaining stock destroyed
S.608	Pears .. ..	P	Tin heavily etched	Further sampling carried out
<b>III. COMPOSITIONAL DEFECTS IN FOOD</b>			<b>SAMPLES</b>	
			The official view of the Association of Public Analysts is that pork sausage should contain a minimum of 65% total meat of which at least half, 32.5%, should be lean meat	

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
178	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 21.2% of total meat	Manufacturer advised of required standard
2365	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	F	Deficient of 23.8% of total meat	Fined £5
602	Pork Sausage ..	I	Contained undeclared preservative	Retailer cautioned
712	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 7.5% of total meat	Vendor cautioned
786	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 11.3% of lean meat	Manufacturers advised
2374	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	F	Deficient of 19.6% of lean meat	Manufacturer advised—subsequent samples satisfactory
913	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 8% of lean meat	Manufacturer interviewed
1026	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 7.5% of total meat and deficient of 19.0% of lean meat	Vendor interviewed. Formal sample taken
2375	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	F	Deficient of 23.4% of lean meat	Manufacturers notified
1112	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 8.3% of lean meat	Manufacturers notified
1136	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 6.7% of total meat	Formal Sample taken
2384	Pork Sausage ..	F	Deficient of 6.3% of total meat	Manufacturers notified. Control samples submitted
1205	Pork Sausage ..	I	Deficient of 12.6% of lean meat	Manufacturer interviewed
1218	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 7.2% of total meat and deficient of 5.8% lean meat	Formal sample taken
1405	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 12.9% of lean meat	Manufacturer notified
1404	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 7.1% of total meat and deficient of 6.5% of lean meat	Formal sample taken
2386	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	F	Deficient of 11.7% of total meat	Manufacturer notified
1517	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 8.9% of lean meat	Manufacturer notified
1556	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 20.6% of lean meat	Manufacturer notified
1834	Pork Sausage Meat (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 9.8% of total meat	Further samples taken



Food Samples (other than milk) not in accordance with Standard—*continued*

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
335	Beef Sausage .. ..	I	Contained undeclared preservative	Vendor interviewed
279	All the following samples of Double Cream .. ..	Double Cream I	Cream were taken from one source: Sample deficient of 1.6% of required minimum of 48% milk fat	Formal sample taken
2366	Double Cream .. ..	F	Sample deficient of 1% of required fat content	Vendor interviewed
496	Double Cream .. ..	I	Sample deficient of 1% of required fat content	Further samples taken
652	Double Cream .. ..	I	Sample deficient of 2.3% of required fat content	These samples were investigational samples taken from the dairy
699	Double Cream .. ..	I	All slightly deficient in fat content	
700	Double Cream .. ..	I		
701	Double Cream .. ..	I		
702	Double Cream .. ..	I		
1767	Double Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 11.7% of required fat content	Formal sample taken
2388	Double Cream .. ..	F	Deficient of 11.0% of required fat content	Prosecution recommended
1253	Honey .. ..	I	Tests indicated positive reactions for artificial invert sugar	Vendors notified
S.614	Instant Coffee .. ..	P	Contained 13% of oily matter	Manufacturers stated that defective machine introduced excess of coffee oil
1186	Ice Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 20% of required 5% fat	Further samples satisfactory

Food Samples (other than milk) not in accordance with Standard—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
637	Palm Oil	I	Rancid	Remaining stock destroyed
847	Palm Oil	I	} Contained only 58.8 % of meat Contained only 61.5 % of meat Old stock, product deteriorated Unfit due to punctured tin	} Vendors notified of recommendations of Food Standards Committee Remaining stock removed from sale Customer reimbursed
474	Casserole of Meat	I		
506	Casserole of Meat	I		
S.653	Advocaat	P		
S.655	Corned Beef	P		
DRUG SAMPLES REPORTED NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD				
36	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	I	Deficient of ammonia and contained an excess of quinine	Old stock; remainder removed from sale
402	Parrish's Chemical Food	I	Deficient in calcium and iron	Vendor interviewed and manufacturers notified
2370	Parrish's Chemical Food	F	Prepacked article—unlabelled	Vendor advised
639	Mustard Oil	I	The required Vitamin A potency and date of manufacture not stated	Vendor advised
1364	Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	I	No Vitamin A potency declared	Packers amended future labels
1367	B.P. Halibut Liver Oil Capsules, B.P.	I	No declaration of laxative nature. Incorrectly stated to be 'Absolutely safe' and 'No Dieting'	Manufacturers to amend formula and label
1373	Slimming Tablets	I	} Incorrectly labelled B.P. instead of B.P.C.	} Label to be amended
2387	Slimming Tablets	F		
1799	Spirit of Sal Volatile	I		

## MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

During 1963 a total of 3,919 miscellaneous samples were examined which included 90 specimens submitted from Corporation Departments other than the Health Department, 32 from other local authorities and 176 from local industry and private persons.

Included under the heading of 'Miscellaneous Samples examined for the Health Department' are 138 water samples submitted by Public Health Inspectors and taken from industrial premises, schools, restaurants and cafés, etc. These waters are examined primarily for bacteriological purity. Although the water as delivered to these premises by the Water Department's pipe-lines is almost invariably of high bacteriological quality, the fact that it usually passes through storage tanks often results in some contamination of the water as consumed. It is for this reason that this type of sampling is of great value, for the type of premises from which these waters are sampled often supply a large number of people with refreshment. Dubious samples usually are traced to the fact that storage tanks are all too often uncovered, such that contamination is possible from birds, rodents, etc. In addition, daily samples of water drawn directly from the water supply are examined for bacteriological purity.

## SWIMMING BATH WATERS

It is with great satisfaction that once again I am able to report that all samples examined (65) were accepted as of satisfactory bacteriological quality. Only two were subject to minor adverse comment, both requiring correction of pH value. All samples taken from Corporation baths were of a standard beyond criticism.

## FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS

Thirty two samples of fertiliser were submitted for examination during 1963. Of these, three (all Bone Meal samples) were rejected, two due to defective composition and the third due to the absence of the necessary statement of analysis in accordance with the requirements of the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Regulations 1960.

Twenty-one samples of animal feeding stuffs were examined. In no case was any deleterious ingredient detected, but six samples were rejected due to defective composition. All of these samples were deficient in oil content. Subsequent investigation proved that one of the ingredients used by the manufacturer was deficient in oil content as delivered to the Mill.

A further 3 fertilisers and one feeding stuff were examined for private persons.



## MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

### Samples examined for Corporation Departments

#### Health Department

#### Atmospheric Pollution Investigation:

Lead Peroxide Cylinders	48
Rain Waters ..	36
Daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide recordings ..	2,912
	—— 2,996

Waters .. ..	138
--------------	-----

#### Miscellaneous:

Bath Waters ..	65
Boiler Treatment Fluid	1
Boiler Treatment Powder .. ..	1
Boiler Water ..	1
Cellar Water ..	2
Conotrane .. ..	1
Cover Cell .. ..	1
Cream, Double ..	5
Daily Samples of City Water Supply ..	252
Insect .. ..	1
Meat Marking Ink ..	2
Milk Bottles ..	2
Paint .. ..	4
Sausage, Pork ..	1
Soot Deposit ..	5
Sterilised Dressings ..	20
Tablets .. ..	2
Water (Bac.) ..	15
Water (Chem.) ..	106
	—— 487

#### Weights and Measures Department

Coke .. ..	6
Bitter Leaves .. ..	1
	— 7

#### Work Study Department

Adhesive .. ..	2
----------------	---

#### City Ambulance Service

Engine Oil .. ..	3
------------------	---

### Markets Department

Massage Pad .. ..	1
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### Central Purchasing Department

Soft Drinks .. ..	23
Ice Cream .. ..	8
Disinfectant .. ..	2
Margarine .. ..	7
Antifreeze .. ..	9
	— 49

### City Surveyor's Department

Coke .. ..	2
Atmospheric Test ..	1
Deposit .. ..	1
Boiler Fuel .. ..	2
	— 6

### Education Department

#### School Meals

Bacon .. ..	1
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#### City Fire Brigade

Grease .. ..	1
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### Water Department

Samples of water to determine radioactivity ..	16
--	----

### City Architect's Department

Mastic Asphalt ..	1
-------------------	---

### Organisation and Methods Department

Antifreeze for concrete ..	3
----------------------------	---

### Consulting Service

#### Foods and Drugs

Beer .. ..	2
Bread Crumbs ..	1
Coconut Milk ..	1
Gumtex .. ..	2
Honey .. ..	1
Meat Pie .. ..	2
Milk .. ..	3
Salad Cream and Shrimps	2
Sausage .. ..	8
Soft Drinks .. ..	7
Tablets .. ..	1
	— 30



# MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES—continued

Miscellaneous:			Samples examined for other Authorities		
Building and road-making minerals ..			Leicestershire County Council		
	10		Bath Water ..	1	
Antifreeze ..	1		Efflorescent Salt ..	1	
Corrosive Liquid ..	1		Concrete ..	1	
Detergent ..	1		Aglite ..	1	
Deposits ..	2			—	4
Doll (Plastic) ..	1		Coalville U.D.C.		
Effluents ..	9		Tinned Tomatoes ..	1	
Floor Sweepings ..	1		Fat from Sewer ..	1	
Gloves ..	1		Water ..	1	
Lacquer (Hair) ..	1			—	3
Leather Softener ..	1		Loughborough B.C.		
Nappy Tests ..	3		Foreign Matter from		
Nose Spray ..	1		peas ..	1	
Oil (Lubricating) ..	14		Window Washings ..	3	
Paint ..	1			—	4
Paint Scrapings ..	2		Market Bosworth R.D.C.		
Plastic Tap ..	1		Mine Water ..	1	
Refrigerant ..	1		Melton Mowbray U.D.C.		
Residue from steel			Effluents ..	13	
hardening ..	1		Uppingham R.D.C.		
Soap ..	2		Effluents ..	7	
Soil ..	13			—	
Steel ..	1		Total ..		
Tallow ..	1			3,919	
Urine (for Alcohol) ..	2			—	
Waters (Bac.) ..	23				
Waters (Chem.) ..	50				
Weed Killer ..	1				
	— 146				

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Pollution of the atmosphere is checked by three different methods in this Laboratory. All the methods used are the official procedures recommended by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

### (i) The Standard Deposit Gauge

Three of these instruments are maintained and are sited as follows:

- (a) Town Hall—on the roof
- (b) Crown Hills—in grounds of City General Hospital
- (c) Western Park—on roof of Emily Fortey School

The Standard Deposit Gauge consists of a large glass funnel of known dimensions leading to a vessel sufficiently large to hold a month's rainfall. The soot, grit and rainfall collected is examined at the end of each month and the results obtained are detailed below.

### (ii) Lead Dioxide Candles

Four of these instruments are maintained, one at each of the following sites:

- 1. Town Hall roof
- 2. Westcotes Maternity Home
- 3. Western Park (Emily Fortey School)
- 4. Crown Hills (City General Hospital)

The Lead Dioxide Candle provides a monthly measure of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere which has a deleterious effect upon buildings, promoting decay of masonry, mortar and metals.

### (iii) Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus

This apparatus consists of a pump which draws a measured amount of air through a smoke filter followed by a washing device containing hydrogen peroxide solution. A measure of the smoke and sulphur dioxide content of the air can, therefore, be assessed. Daily readings from each of six sites are taken in Leicester, these sites being operated in conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.) as a part of the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution commenced in 1961.

The sites were chosen under the supervision of the D.S.I.R. and represent five types of district as enumerated below:

- (a) Residential area with high population density such as old terrace housing. (Nedham Street).
- (b) Residential area with low population density such as a housing estate or suburb. (Southfields and Brookfield).
- (c) Industrial area. (Frog Island).
- (d) Commercial area with central heating predominating. (Grey Friars and Salisbury Road).
- (e) Smoke Control area—which may be any of the above types.

The D.S.I.R. is responsible for the collation, analysis and publication of results which appear monthly as a Bulletin.

The average monthly readings obtained in Leicester for smoke and sulphur dioxide are given in the following tables.

Monthly Average Concentration of Smoke (in Micrograms per Cubic Metre of Air)

		Site Number					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Month, 1963							
January	..	381	312	279	299	294	344
February	..	278	175	188	215	190	177
March	..	207	95	83	151	135	99
April	..	122	52	52	83	76	58
May	..	104	43	34	82	61	50
June	..	77	24	24	56	38	35
July	..	84	27	29	62	47	39
August	..	84	28	26	55	41	40
September	..	106	56	60	87	79	76
October	..	146	68	60	66	91	75
November	..	200	109	86	178	124	87
December	..	263	201	187	205	191	189
Average concentration throughout 1963		171	99	92	128	114	106
1962	..	208	130	111	165	148	139
Site No. 1: Nedham Street		Site No. 4: Frog Island					
..	2: Brookfield	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3: Southfields	..	..	..	..	..	..

Site No. 4: Frog Island  
.. 5: Grey Friars  
.. 6: Salisbury Road



Monthly Average Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide in Micrograms per Cubic Metre of Air  
(Volumetric Method)

Month, 1963	Site Number					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
January ..	379	324	249	367	516	333
February ..	261	205	140	293	421	187
March ..	188	103	79	203	288	129
April ..	131	82	56	113	199	98
May ..	140	81	66	128	143	93
June ..	98	50	47	100	94	66
July ..	99	49	37	93	100	63
August ..	92	48	35	78	69	57
September ..	118	73	43	117	123	85
October ..	166	95	60	158	204	114
November..	199	119	69	196	269	144
December ..	239	205	177	267	385	212
Average concentration throughout 1963 ..	176	119	88	176	234	132
1962 ..	210	137	101	198	226	158
Site No. 1: Nedham Street	Site No. 4: Frog Island					
.. .. 2: Brookfield	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. 3: Southfields	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..

Figures obtained from Standard Deposit Gauges

Site of Gauge	Average Deposit in tons per square mile per month				
	Insoluble Deposit			Soluble Deposit	Total Deposit
	Tar	Soot	Ash		
Town Hall Roof:					
1960	0.15	3.31	7.96	7.47	18.89
1961	0.16	2.88	9.42	6.00	18.46
1962	0.19	2.97	9.11	7.54	19.81
1963	0.08	2.46	6.33	7.31	16.18
Crown Hills:					
1960	0.07	2.43	4.74	5.19	12.43
1961	0.07	1.59	4.06	3.83	9.55
1962	0.05	1.44	2.64	4.48	8.61
1963	0.04	1.50	2.14	4.82	8.50
Western Park					
1960	0.06	1.39	3.12	4.03	8.60
1961	0.05	1.07	2.16	3.71	6.99
1962	0.06	1.15	2.61	4.43	8.25
1963	0.03	1.04	1.85	4.66	7.58

Lead Peroxide method for Sulphur Dioxide  
Average monthly figures

Month 1963	Station			
	Town Hall	Western Park	Westcotes	Crown Hills
January ..	4.4	3.5	2.8	1.5
February ..	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.4
March ..	2.8	1.2	1.4	0.7
April ..	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.6
May.. ..	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.5
June.. ..	0.8	0.45	0.35	0.25
July .. ..	1.0	0.55	0.55	0.35
August ..	0.8	0.45	0.4	0.30
September ..	1.2	0.5	0.45	0.4
October ..	3.1	0.7	0.6	0.45
November ..	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.7
December ..	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.0
Average Monthly Results ..	2.2	1.22	1.13	0.68

(Results expressed in mgms. SO<sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cm per day)

# **Report on the Public Health and Food Inspection Department for the year 1963**

G. A. HILLER, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.  
Chief Public Health Inspector

The year 1963 saw a further gratifying increase in output of work in consequence of the Organisation and Methods Survey carried out in 1961.

The establishment of public health inspectors was maintained reasonably well compared with the position in many county boroughs, although at the time of writing there are indications of probable losses which could have serious results.

The number of complaints of all sorts increased and much attention was given to the problem of houses let in multiple occupation; whilst the Council's powers are somewhat limited such action as has been taken has proved effective particularly in respect of proper management and the prevention of overcrowding. Legal action resulting in substantial penalties has given much publicity to the Health Committee's determination to deal firmly with abuses in this type of housing.

It is pleasing to be able to report a return to more vigorous action in slum clearance although it is equally unfortunate to have to say that during 1963 it was found impossible to do any house-to-house inspection for repair work.

The smoke control programme dealing with dwelling houses and non-industrial premises continued as intended and it is not anticipated that the changing pattern of fuel usage and the substitution of stoves for open fires will have any lessening effect on this work, although it may well prove more costly as better types of appliances of greater heating efficiency are now being favoured.

The itinerant caravan dweller caused a great deal of work and exercised the minds of all the officers concerned, although it must be admitted that so far no real solution to the problem has been found.

After many years the old slaughterhouses at the Cattle Market have



been demolished and the new premises now in use are a great credit to the traders and organisations who have provided them.

The need for close attention to food hygiene, particularly in food preparation rooms, was demonstrated in a case concerning a restaurant kitchen which received nation wide publicity following the imposition of a heavy fine by the City Magistrates.

This is my eleventh Report and once again I would thank all the staff for their loyalty and co-operation and for their efforts resulting in the statistical and other information contained in the following pages.

Finally, I wish to thank Dr. B. J. L. Moss, the Medical Officer of Health, for his helpfulness particularly during my year of office as Chairman of the General Council of the Association of Public Health Inspectors, and the Health Committee for so readily making it possible for me to accept this honour.

## GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

### Complaints

The following complaints were received and investigated :

Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	1,638
Choked and Defective Drains	..	..	..	..	399
Water Supply—Defective or Insufficient	..	..	..	..	106
Flood Water in Houses	..	..	..	..	89
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	41
Caravans	..	..	..	..	48
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	35
Accumulation of Offensive Matter	..	..	..	..	105
Factory Conditions (Sanitation)	..	..	..	..	18
Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	..	73
Grit Nuisances	..	..	..	..	10
Fumes and Steam	..	..	..	..	10
Noise Nuisances	..	.	..	..	42
Offensive Odours	..	..	.	..	111
Infestations :					
(a) Insect Pests	..	..	..	..	307
(b) Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	1,291
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	130
Total					4,453

## SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTION WORK

					Inspections
Dwelling Houses :					
For Housing Defects under					
Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	3,334
Under Housing Acts—					
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	21
Inspections	..	..	..	..	3,363
Dangerous Structures		..	..	..	31
Meetings with Owners or Tradesmen		..		..	1,442
Rent Act, 1957—					
Certificates of Disrepair		..	..	..	42
Drainage—					
Tests and Inspections		..	..	..	1,801
Common Lodging House		..	..	..	22
Houses in Multiple Occupation		..	..	..	1,107
Van Dwellings	..	..	..	..	731
Infectious Disease Enquiries		..	..	..	506
Industrial Premises :					
Factories	..	..	..	..	142
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	..	148
Smoke Abatement :					
Smoke Observations (Industrial, Business and Domestic)					1,114
Visits re Smoke, Industrial, Smoke Control Areas, etc.					3,572
Shops Act, 1950—					
Health and Comfort Provisions	..		..	..	4
Leicester Corporation Act, 1956					
Hairdressers' Premises		..	..	..	97
Nuisances :					
Offensive Accumulations		..	..	..	287
Offensive Trade Premises		..	..	..	14
Keeping of Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.	..			..	89
Tips (Refuse)	..	..	..	..	21
Ditches and Watercourses		..	..	..	70
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	110
Flooding of Cellars	..	..	..	..	115
Food :					
Inspections for Supervision of Food—					
Slaughterhouses and Cold Stores			..	..	652
Food Warehouses	..	..	..	..	1,269
Carried forward					20,104

				Inspections
Brought forward	..	..	..	20,104
Markets—Retail Fish	..	..	..	286
Retail Provision	..	..	..	310
Wholesale Fish	..	..	..	305
Wholesale Fruit and Vegetables			..	327
School Kitchens	..	..	..	1
Dairies	..	..	..	212
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 :				
Bakehouses	..	..	..	109
Fish Frying Premises	..	..	..	67
Food Manufacturing Premises	..	..	..	111
Food Vendors' Vehicles	..	..	..	177
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	453
Shops—Meat, Fish, Grocers and Greengrocers, etc.				1,106
Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 16 :				
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	179
Sampling Visits :				
Foodstuffs, Water, Rag Flocks, etc.		..	..	2,205
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	212
Pet Animals Act, 1951 :				
Shop Premises	..	..	..	67
Total				26,231
Re-inspections				21,012
Grand Total				47,243
Notices—Served—Informal	..	..	..	1,634
Formal	..	..	..	403
Complied with —Informal	..	..	..	1,536
Formal	..	..	..	165

## Drainage, Sanitation and Water Supply

During the year further progress was made in the demolition of houses lacking in separate water supplies and separate water closets, viz. 25 houses without internal water supply and 131 houses sharing water closets were dealt with.

The number of known cesspools in the City is 29 and pail closets 30.

Drainage work done in default:			Cost		
			£	s.	d.
5 Houses	Obstructed private sewer	..	1	10	0
3 Houses	Obstructed public sewer	..	1	5	1
1 House	Broken water closet basin	..	14	18	6
2 Houses	Broken water closet basin	..	6	9	0
1 House	Obstructed water closet drain		13	7	5
2 Houses	Obstructed public sewer	..	24	17	9
1 House	Broken water closet basin	..	12	10	0
2 Houses	Obstructed public sewer	..		15	8
3 Shops	Obstructed public sewer	..	61	11	7
1 House	Broken water closet basin	..	4	11	0
4 Houses	Obstructed public sewer	..	1	11	4
6 Houses	Obstructed public sewer	..	1	4	3
1 House	Broken water closet basin	..	14	0	0
Total			158	11	7

## Chemical and Bacteriological Sampling of Water-courses and Streams

In May 1963 complaints were received of heavy pollution by sewage in the Washbrook water-course which enters the City in the Knighton area. Following representations Oadby Urban District Council carried out temporary improvements to their sewage treatment works whilst large scale reconstruction was in progress; part of the effluent was diverted into the City sewerage system. Those parts of the stream to which the public had access were fenced off and warning notices displayed. In addition the banks were treated with an insecticidal powder as a precautionary measure against flies.

Weekly chemical and bacteriological samples were taken. The impurity figures for these samples up to the 17th July 1963, when the temporary measures were implemented by Oadby Urban District Council, were relatively high but after this date the pollution noticeably decreased. Unseasonable rainfall in the summer also helped with the dilution of the sewage effluent. In all, 75 chemical and 75 bacteriological samples were taken from the Washbrook and submitted to the Public Analyst and Public Health Laboratory respectively.

Twenty-seven chemical and 27 bacteriological samples were taken from seven other water-courses at points where they enter the City. Results were found to be generally satisfactory with far less pollution than that which was evident in the Washbrook.



Swimming Pools

All the Corporation indoor public baths and private outdoor pools were inspected regularly during the year, and samples of the water taken for bacteriological analysis.

Number of samples taken :

Corporation Baths	..	..	37
Private Pools	..	..	28
			—
Total	..	..	65
			—

All the samples submitted were bacteriologically satisfactory. Advice was given, where necessary, on the measures to be taken to obtain water of a satisfactory pH value.

WATER (City Supply Samples)

Number of Samples .. .. 138

These samples were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Analyst and were representative of the water supplies to all types of premises in the city. Unsatisfactory results which were of a minor character were reported to the City Water Engineer.

**Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food**  
**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**  
**Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1963**

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5)  Agri- culture
		Non-Agricultural				
		(1)  Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	
1	Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	404	86,479	16,326	103,209	Nil
2	Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> as a result of <i>notification</i>	117	1,049	265	1,431	Nil
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat      Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Minor .. ..	58	861	146	1,065	Nil
	Ship rat          Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Minor .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	House mouse    Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Minor .. ..	54	131	119	304	Nil
3	Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> in the course of <i>survey under the Act</i>	136	2,639	234	3,009	Nil
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat      Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Minor .. ..	122	84	72	278	Nil
	Ship rat          Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Minor .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	House mouse    Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Minor .. ..	14	23	126	163	Nil
4	Total number of <i>properties otherwise inspected</i> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) .. ..	151	2,084	2,787	5,525	Nil
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat      Major .. ..	—	—	—	—	Nil
	Minor .. ..	—	—	—	—	Nil
	Ship rat          Major .. ..	—	—	—	—	Nil
	Minor .. ..	—	—	—	—	Nil
	House mouse    Major .. ..	—	—	—	—	Nil
	Minor .. ..	—	—	—	—	Nil
5	Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)..	907	5,772	9,965	16,644	Nil
6	Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sections 2, 3 and 4) treated by the L.A.	248	1,099	463	1,810	Nil
7	Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available). .. ..		(Figures not available)			
8	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Legal Proceedings .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out .. ..	7	53	37	97	Nil
	Wasps Nests Destroyed 158					

## Disinfection and Disinfestation

The work done by the disinfecting and disinfestation staff is shown in the following table :

Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	24
Houses disinfested	..	..	..	..	135
Bedding, clothing, etc., steam-treated	..	..	..	..	139
Articles disinfected prior to export	..	..	..	..	167

Periodical fumigation of two flour mills was supervised by the public health inspectors.

## Insect Pests

The necessity for disinfesting dwelling houses and articles of furniture and bedding again shows an appreciable decline.

## Pigeons

Once again nuisance and damage caused by pigeons must be noted. It seems there will be no satisfactory solution to this problem until the public can be made to realise the trouble these birds cause.

## Common Lodging House

There is only one common lodging house in Leicester which continued to be used during the year with little cause for complaint. Accommodation is for males only and there are 88 beds.

22 visits were made to these premises during the year.

## Movable Dwellings

During the year 2,248 visits were made to 21 sites.

The accompanying table shows the results of proceedings taken under the Leicester Corporation Act, 1956; these figures together with the number of visits involved demonstrate the public health problem created by a certain type of itinerant.

During the year considerable thought was given to the matter by the officers of all Departments concerned and the Town Clerk presented a special report to the Health Committee. The matter is still under review.

## Showmen's Guild Site

This site is used as winter quarters by about 35 members of the Showmen's Guild and again was well conducted and gave no cause for complaint.



# CARAVANS—PROSECUTIONS

Site	Reason	Fines		
		£	s.	d.
Land—West side of Lower Church Gate..	Contravention of Leicester Corporation Act, 1956—Section 121. Pulling movable dwellings on to land without owners' permission	3	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
Land adjacent to Merri- dale Road ..	„ „	10	0	0
North side of Wesley Street .. ..	„ „	10	0	0
Vacant land in William Street .. ..	„ „	1	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
Land adjacent to Merri- dale Road ..	„ „	5	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
Land bordered by Bruns- wick Street and Cur- zon Street ..	„ „	10	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
Vacant land adjacent to Spinner Street ..	„ „	5	0	0
Land adjacent to Merri- dale Road ..	„ „	5	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
Vacant land bordered by Birstall Street ..	„ „	5	0	0
Vacant land on William Street .. ..	„ „	5	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0
„ „	„ „	5	0	0

## Knackers' Yards

There is only one Knacker's Yard in Leicester which has been conducted satisfactorily during the year. The premises have been brought up to the required standard for dealing with all classes of animals except horses.



**Offensive Trades**

There are now only four premises in the City in which offensive trades are carried out, they are:

Hides and Skins	..	..	1
Marine Store Dealer	..	..	1
Tripe Dressers	..	..	2

Nuisance continues to arise from the Hide and Skin Market which is situated very near to the centre of the city.

Every endeavour should be made to find a more suitable site for this business. It is hoped that the extension of the Cattle Market area which contains the five main slaughterhouses will make this possible.

**Pet Shops**

There are 28 shops covered by licence under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, and 67 visits have been made during the year. No breach of the licensing conditions was observed.

# OBSERVATIONS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

## PART I OF THE ACT

### 1.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections and Re-Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	55	2	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	2,064	160	19	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	—	5	—	—
Total .. .. .	2,119	167	20	—

\**i.e.*, Electrical Stations (Section 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operation and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector  (4)	By H.M. Inspector  (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) insufficient ..	2	2	—	2	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ..	17	21	—	12	—
(c) not separate for sexes ..	5	4	—	3	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	24	*27	—	17	—

(\*This total includes 5 notices served in previous years but complied with in 1963)

## OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Total number of outworkers in August, 1963, was as shown below:

Wearing Apparel, Making, etc.	..	..	969
Umbrellas, etc.	..	..	10
Basket Makers and Repairers	..	..	1
Printers and Lithographers	..	..	12
Total .. ..			992

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### Industrial Smoke

The control of industrial smoke continues and during the year regular smoke observations were made and 12 offences were recorded; statutory notice of the offence was served in each case.

A further reduction in the number of hand fired, coal and wood waste boilers occurred; there are now only 46 such installations in the City out of some 2,000 boilers. Over 40 coal fired mechanically stoked boilers came under smoke control orders during this last year. They were brought up to the latest standard thus enabling them to work virtually smokelessly during all firing periods.

### Prior Approval and Notification of New Furnace Installations

Sixteen applications for Prior Approval of furnaces were approved by the Health Committee and there were 45 new furnaces notified by the Building Inspection Department. The figures for the last five years show that the trend continues much in favour of oil.

Year	Coal Hand	Coal Mechanical	Oil	Coke Hand	Gas
1959	—	18	39	6	3
1960	—	12	51	7	10
1961	—	8	34	6	15
1962	—	7	17	1	6
1963	—	4	31	1	9

In addition, 7 incinerators were approved.



## Railway Locomotives

In the early part of the year complaints arose from the Wyngate Drive area regarding the emission of smoke from locomotives along the railway track to the South of the No. 7 Smoke Control Area. Despite extensive periods of observation by public health inspectors and a representative of British Railways, the complaints were not confirmed. The co-operation received generally from British Railways is very much appreciated.

## Iron Foundries

During the year one iron foundry installed a wet-type grit arrester on its new cupola and another firm were convinced that this was a necessity on their new cupola which it is intended to complete in 1964.

### Complaints received

				<i>Confirmed</i>	<i>Not confirmed</i>
Smoke Nuisances	..	..	73	46	27
Grit Nuisances	..	..	10	5	5
Fumes and Steam Nuisances	..	..	10	7	3

### Action taken by firms involving works:

New boilers installed	..	..	..	9
New mechanical stokers installed			..	16
New oil firing equipment	..	..	..	5
New incinerators installed	..	..	..	7

## Electricity Generation

Following complaints of serious grit emission during 1962 a complete overhaul of the grit arrestation plant has been going on for some time now and should be completed by September, 1964.

This work is costing something over £300,000 and is designed to bring down the grit emission to 0.2 grains per cubic foot of effluent.

## Smoke Control Orders

The accompanying Table shows details of the Orders now in force and those yet to be made under the programme agreed in 1962.

Area No.	Area Name	In Force October	Council Houses	Private Dwellings	Other Buildings
1	St. Matthews .. ..	1958	735	1	3
2	Central .. ..	1959	—	45	504
3	Lee Street .. ..	1960	34	93	346
4	Church Gate .. ..	1961	—	98	321
5	Aerodrome .. ..		438	6	29
6	Lutterworth Road .. ..		1,821	1,032	61
7	Dane Hills .. ..	1962	467	1,443	32
8	New Parks .. ..	1963	3,570	118	19
9	Highcross Street .. ..		—	47	167

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS PROGRAMME

10	Braunstone West	1964	2,100	8	8
11	Granby .. ..		—	132	753
12	Willow Street .. ..		737	2	17
13	Tudor Road .. ..		—	1,057	44
14	Braunstone Park	1965	1,150	6	5
15	Fosse .. ..		—	4,513	89
16	Narborough Road	1966	1,590	3,430	68
17	Aylestone .. ..	1967	100	2,460	98
18	Beaumont Leys .. ..	1967	2,000	3,055	121
	Totals .. ..	—	14,742	17,546	2,685

## STAFF

Late in 1962 one of the smoke inspectors left the Department and he was subsequently replaced by a technical assistant whose work consists of surveying houses for smoke control areas and supervising adaptation of fireplaces. Later in the year a second such technical assistant was appointed to enable the further build-up of the Smoke Control Areas Programme.

### Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 69/63

The slow reduction in supplies of solid smokeless fuel which has been going on in other parts of the country has led to the publication of the above Circular which shows that it is the Government's intention to encourage and facilitate rigorous action against urban smoke pollution, but points out there has been a change in availability of smokeless fuels; in particular coke ('Gloco') can no longer be relied upon to provide the major source of solid smokeless fuel in new areas. It is pointed out that there are abundant supplies of hard coke which can be burnt in the openable stove and also supplies of gas, electricity and oil are available. Grants will now be payable on the installation of gas fires, stoves, fixed oil heaters, electric thermal storage heaters and under-floor draught open fires.

### Costs of Grants in Smoke Control Areas

At this time before the larger grants for the installation of stoves, etc., become standard procedure it is worth examining the costs of grants in smoke control areas so far incurred. It will be noticed that in most cases the estimated cost has proved to be higher than the actual cost.

## SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS—COSTS

Area No.	Area Name	No. of dwellings	Estimated cost	Actual cost	Average cost per dwelling
1	St. Matthews	1	£40	£0	£0
2	Central	45	£611	£746	£16.5
3	Lee Street	127	£2,886	£1,598	£12.5
4	Church Gate	97	£3,088	£717	£7.3
5	Aerodrome	6	£219	£98	£16.6
6 (Private)	Lutterworth Road	1,032	£21,524	£14,240	£13.8
6 (Council)	Lutterworth Road	185	£925	£2,480	£1.3
7	Dane Hills	1,444	£44,000	£23,419	£12.3
8	New Parks	1,372	£35,822	£23,561	£6.4
9	Highcross Street	45	£4,194	£723	£14.8

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956—CHIMNEY HEIGHTS

In May, 1963 the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a Memorandum on Chimney Heights as a guide in determining the heights of new chimneys throughout the country. This Memorandum is being used in Leicester and the basis of its conception is to keep the ground concentration of the sulphur dioxide below a reasonable level.

Some difficulty is anticipated in applying this Memorandum as, in consequence, chimneys are likely to be higher than in the past.



## HOUSING

During the last five years the following houses have been built in Leicester :

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
By Housing Committee ..	1,030	863	587	434	262	3,176
By Private Builders ..	295	247	283	242	267	1,334
Totals .. ..	1,325	1,110	870	676	529	4,510

The 262 Corporation houses built in 1963 were on the following estates:

Thurnby Lodge (County) ..	108
Eyres Monsell (County) ..	132
Braunstone Frith (County) ..	22
	—
Total .. ..	262
	—

The total number of houses built by the Corporation since the war, i.e. from 1946 to the end of 1963, was 15,755.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### Slum Clearance

During the year the following clearance areas were represented to the Council through the Slum Clearance and Re-development Committee.

Area No.	Name	C.O. or C.P.O.	No. of Houses	Other Buildings
280	Sutherland Cottages, Sutherland Street .. ..	C.O.	3	—
281	Waring Street .. ..	C.P.O.	436	4
282	Upper Kent Street .. ..	C.P.O.	5	—
283	Beal Street .. ..	C.P.O.	12	—
			—	—
	Total .. ..		456	4
			—	—

One individual house has been represented for demolition and a further 16 have been demolished. Closing Orders were made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, on 4 houses.

### Individual Unfit Houses, 1953-1963

Act under which Action taken	Houses repre- sented to Health Com- mittee	Houses on which Order made	Statutory U/T not to re-let	Houses vacated	Awaiting removal
Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 17—Dem. Orders..	346	321	25	344	2
Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 17—Closing Orders	78	76	—	74	4
Housing Fin. Prov. Act, 1958 .. ..	102	102	—	100	2
Voluntary Undertakings	—	—	11	10	1
Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 18—Closure of Rooms .. ..	4	4	—	—	—

Progress annually has been set out below:

		Representations		No. of Houses	
		C.O.	C.P.O.	In Orders	Confirmed
1953	..	—	1	..	270
1954	..	—	5	..	670
1955	..	—	6	..	155
1956	..	14	7	..	577
1957	..	23	11	..	1,076
1958	..	27	24	..	769
1959	..	2	11	..	1,104
1960	..	4	19	..	519
1961	..	3	4	..	576
1962	..	—	6	..	240
1963	..	1	3	..	456
		—	—	—	—
Totals		74	97	6,412	5,744
		—	—	—	—

## Improvement Grants

The following Table and Statement are taken from the Report of the Housing Committee on their activities during 1963.

	Standard Grants			Discretionary Grants		
	During year 1963	During year 1962	Total from commencement of Scheme	During year 1963	During year 1962	Total from commencement of Scheme
Applications received	616	506	1,814	150	126	2,022
Approved by Housing Committee ..	441	358	1,366	103	101	1,365
Amount of Grants paid on applications approved.. ..	£ 29,152	£ 14,129	£ 64,395	£ 16,656	£ 24,354	£ 168,896
Amount to be paid by Council .. ..	7,288	3,532	16,099	4,164	6,088	42,224

“This year has seen not only an increase in the number of grants but also a burst of activity by landlords of rented properties who have accounted for approximately 30% of all standard grants this year. It would seem that private landlords are now beginning to appreciate the risks to their investments if properties are not improved to the accepted standards of today. The local estate agents have co-operated well in this respect during the year. It is probable that the ‘Area Improvement Scheme’ inaugurated in the Belgrave district last August by this Committee, where a show house is on display, has helped, by its publicity, to achieve this increased rate of improvements not only in the Belgrave area but, indirectly, throughout the City. Sixty applications have now been approved in the Belgrave scheme, and a further one hundred proposals are at various stages of acceptance”.

I am indebted to Mr. E. Hadfield, the Housing Manager, for this information.

The closest possible co-operation exists between the staffs of the Housing and Health Inspection Departments in this particular matter.

## Property Enquiries

6,459 enquiries were answered relating to the expectation of life and outstanding repair notices on dwelling-houses which were changing ownership.



# HOUSING STATISTICS

For year ended 31st December, 1963

## 1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses—Inspection.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. ..	2,256
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	4,726
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. ..	652
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	1,885
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	485
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	1,613

## 2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	1,459
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## 3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

### A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners .. .. .	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	—

### B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	154
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners .. .. .	114
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	29

### C—Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	16

### D—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. ..	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. ..	—

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	4
---	---

Number of houses dealt with under Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958 .. .. .	1
--	---

Number of houses dealt with under Sections 12 to 16 of the Housing Act, 1961 (Houses in Multiple Occupation) .. ..	108
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# PROSECUTIONS

## HOUSES-IN-MULTIPLE-OCCUPATION

Statute under which proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Fines		
		£	s.	d.
Housing Act, 1961	Contravention of Regulations 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 14 .. .. .	300	0	0
	Contravention of Regulations 6, 11 and 14 .. .. .	40	0	0
	Contravention of Regulations 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 14 .. .. .	135	0	0
	Failing to comply with requirements of "Direction" as to number of per- sons who should live in the house ..	20	0	0
	„ „	10	0	0
	Contravention of Regulations 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 14 .. .. .	75	0	0

### Overcrowding

One of the greatest difficulties in houses let in multiple occupation is to overcome overcrowded conditions without causing hardship. Everything that can be done to prevent overcrowding should be done and in Leicester 28 houses were made the subject of 'Nil' Directions under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961 when found to be vacant or advertised for sale with vacant possession and housing amenities sufficient only for one family. The 'Direction' does not apply whilst the house is used by a single family and subsequently is varied or revoked upon application.

Two successful prosecutions were taken for failure to comply with a 'Direction'.

## RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair were as follows :

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Applications received ..	155	57	30	55	42
Certificates granted ..	37	10	6	12	16
Certificates cancelled ..	23	15	4	5	6
Undertakings accepted ..	101	32	15	34	22
Applications withdrawn or pending .. ..	13	—	5	9	4

The total inspections of dwelling-houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts and action taken are summarised in the Table on page 145.

## FOOD

### Hygiene—Production and Sale

During the year 1,334 inspections were made in premises where food is prepared for sale, e.g. meat products, cakes and pastries, fried fish, ice-cream, prepared meals as in snack bars, restaurants and hotels. 127 food vending vehicles were inspected.

Notices requiring maintenance, cleansing and improvements were served in 203 cases.

Food shops, cold stores and market stalls necessitated 4,563 inspections.

Under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, the following deficiencies were found:

Insufficient or unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation ..	65
Absence of Notices re hand-washing .. ..	21
Insufficient provision of sinks, washbasins and hot water ..	54
Absence of clean towels at washing points .. ..	18
Insufficient accommodation for outdoor clothing .. ..	15
Absence of protective clothing (overalls, gloves) .. ..	7
Absence of first aid equipment .. ..	35
Dirty food rooms .. ..	106
Dirty utensils and equipment .. ..	20
Working surfaces, counters not non-absorbent .. ..	16
Defective surfaces to floors, walls, etc. .. ..	50
Insufficient storage and removal of refuse .. ..	37
Food not protected from risk of contamination .. ..	57
Absence of food handling equipment .. ..	19
Miscellaneous .. ..	51

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In October, 1963 the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1963, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1963, came into force in Leicester. There are now four entirely new slaughterhouses and two existing ones which have been brought up to standard. Five are situated at the Cattle Market and one is on the northern boundary of the city.

The thirteen old slaughterhouses which were built by the Corporation in 1876 have been demolished.

### Meat Inspection

In the light of the new Inspection Regulations a trial scheme has been put into operation for a period of six months. This involves six Inspectors at the Cattle Market as well as arrangements for dealing with the slaughterings at the smaller slaughterhouse situated elsewhere.

One hundred per cent inspection is carried out.

The Council has fixed the charges at the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

Arrangements have been made with adjoining local authorities for the reception of cysticercus bovis carcasses put into cold store treatment in the city.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
1956	17,478	2,797	4,321	97,500	45,466	167,562
1957	18,666	2,434	3,301	96,751	48,418	169,570
1958	18,710	2,974	1,964	91,249	59,206	174,103
1959	17,397	2,084	1,928	105,910	57,301	184,620
1960	19,128	2,202	3,314	100,728	54,909	180,281
1961	21,046	2,257	3,059	118,397	56,417	201,176
1962	19,586	2,568	3,079	120,216	53,772	199,221
1963	19,794	2,521	2,155	100,740	54,426	179,636
1963	Casualty 44	animals 78	carcasses 112	included above 562	676	1,472

Attention is drawn to the number of casualty animals which are received at the Cattle Market Slaughterhouses.

## INCIDENCE OF DISEASE

The following Table summarises the quarterly returns made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection with research and disease control carried out by the Veterinary Section.

	CONDEMNATIONS			
	Carcases		Offal	
	Total 1	Partial 2	Total 3	Partial 4
<b>ADULT CATTLE</b>				
Number slaughtered 22,315				
Tuberculosis .. .. .	12	1	12	75
Johne's disease .. .. .	6	—	6	46
Actinobacillosis (—mycosis) .. .. .	—	—	—	71
Septicaemic conditions .. .. .	20	—	20	—
Pneumonia and/or pleurisy .. .. .	—	—	—	266
Peritonitis .. .. .	—	—	—	10
Mastitis .. .. .	—	—	—	56
Hepatic abscess .. .. .	—	—	—	890
Fascioliasis (fluke) .. .. .	—	—	—	2,283
Parasitic pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	—	34
Echinococcosis .. .. .	2	—	2	55
Cysticercosis (C. Bovis):				
(a) Rejected .. .. .	—	—	—	40
(b) Refrigerated .. .. .	40	—	—	—
Tumours .. .. .	1	—	1	8
Bruising .. .. .	3	15	3	—
Emaciation .. .. .	7	—	7	—
Other conditions .. .. .	4	—	4	116
<b>CALVES</b>				
Number slaughtered 2,155				
Congenital tuberculosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis .. .. .	5	—	5	—
Septicaemic conditions .. .. .	36	—	36	—
Joint-ill or navel-ill .. .. .	14	—	14	—
Bruising .. .. .	2	—	2	—
Emaciation .. .. .	4	—	4	—
Immaturity .. .. .	14	—	14	—
Other conditions .. .. .	—	—	—	—



	CONDEMNATIONS			
	Carcases		Offal	
	Total 1	Partial 2	Total 3	Partial 4
<b>PIGS</b>				
Number slaughtered 54,426				
Swine fever .. ..	—	—	—	—
Swine erysipelas .. ..	23	—	23	—
Tuberculosis .. ..	2	1	2	286
Septicaemic conditions .. ..	69	—	69	—
Pneumonia and/or pleurisy .. ..	—	—	—	1,313
Pyæmia .. ..	66	—	66	—
Arthritis .. ..	28	—	28	—
Abscess .. ..	—	11	—	55
Echinococcosis .. ..	—	—	—	60
Ascariasis (Milk spot) .. ..	—	—	—	1,511
Bruising .. ..	8	36	8	—
Other conditions .. ..	41	—	41	62
<b>SHEEP</b>				
Number slaughtered 100,740				
Septicaemic conditions .. ..	58	—	58	—
Pyæmia .. ..	12	—	12	—
Pneumonia and/or pleurisy .. ..	—	1	—	420
Arthritis .. ..	14	—	14	—
Parasitic pneumonia .. ..	—	—	—	72
Fascioliasis (flake) .. ..	—	—	—	796
Cysticercus bovis .. ..	—	—	—	34
Echinococcosis .. ..	—	—	—	53
Bruising .. ..	7	5	7	—
Emaciation .. ..	22	—	22	—
Other conditions .. ..	12	—	12	20

SUMMARY OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED 1963

Tons Cwt. Qrs. lbs.					Other Foodstuffs, etc.	
Fish (excluding					Baby Foods	.. 277 tins
Shell Fish) ..					Bacon ..	.. 740 lbs.
					Baking Powder ..	.. 101 lbs.
Shell Fish:					Beverages ..	.. 54 bottles
Mussels ..					Biscuits ..	.. 22 lbs.
Whelks ..					Butter ..	.. 125 lbs.
Crab ..					Black Pudding ..	.. 153 lbs.
Other Shell Fish					Cakes ..	.. 207
					Cake ..	.. 2 lbs.
Fruit ..					Cake Mix ..	.. 17 lbs.
					Cereal ..	.. 37 lbs.
Meat:					Cheese ..	.. 144 lbs.
English ..					Coconut ..	.. 224 lbs.
Imported ..					Condiments ..	.. 4 tins
Offal:					Fat ..	.. 132 lbs.
English ..					Fish ..	.. 2,914 tins
Imported ..					Fish Cakes ..	.. 36
Vegetables ..					Flour ..	.. 146 lbs.
Poultry ..					Fruit ..	.. 16,166 tins
					Fruit Juice ..	.. 338 tins
					Fruit (Dried) ..	.. 24 lbs.
					Ice Cream ..	.. 190 lbs.
					Jam ..	.. 120 jars
					Lollipops ..	.. 62
					Meat ..	.. 4,271 tins
					Meat Pies ..	.. 572
					Meat (Cooked) ..	.. 217 lbs.
					Milk ..	.. 902 tins
					Miscellaneous ..	.. 17 tins
					Nuts ..	.. 9 lbs.
					Peanut Butter ..	.. 18 jars
					Pickles ..	.. 131 jars
					Polony ..	.. 10 lbs.
					Puddings ..	.. 209 tins
					Rice ..	.. 291 tins
					Salt ..	.. 8 lbs.
					Sauce ..	.. 92 bottles
					Sausages ..	.. 727 lbs.
					Soups ..	.. 1,074 tins
					Sugar ..	.. 2 lbs.
					Spaghetti ..	.. 55 tins
					Spice ..	.. 66 lbs.
					Vegetables ..	.. 6,327 tins

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—FOOD

Statute under which proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Fines £ s. d.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Pork sausage deficient of approx. 23·8% of desired minimum meat content .. .. .	5 0 0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 32 ..	Milk deficient of 17·8% of statutory amount of solids-not-fat and con- tained 15·8% added water ..	10 0 0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	½ inch wire staple in a tin of plums..	20 0 0
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 ..		
Regulation 5 ..	Exposing food to risk of contamina- tion .. .. .	105 0 0
Regulation 6 ..	Failure to keep items of equipment clean .. .. .	60 0 0
Regulation 16 ..	Absence of nailbrushes and towels ..	15 0 0
Regulation 17 ..	Absence of first aid equipment ..	15 0 0
Regulation 23 ..	Failure to keep clean walls, ceilings, floors and woodwork of food rooms	60 0 0
Regulation 24 ..	Allowing avoidable rubbish to accum- ulate in food room .. ..	45 0 0

## CITY OF LEICESTER CLEAN FOOD GUILD

The following Table shows the number of premises in respect of which Certificates have been awarded by the Guild:

Trade	Applications	Certificates granted
Bakers and Confectioners .. ..	21	21
Catering Establishments .. ..	33	29
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers ..	15	10
Fruiterers and Greengrocers ..	9	9
Grocers and General Stores ..	130	73
Ice Cream .. ..	1	1
Manufactured Meat Products ..	8	2
Retail Butchers .. ..	44	32
Sweets .. ..	6	6
Totals .. ..	267	183

## ICE CREAM

Forty-one samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during 1963. The following is a summary of the results obtained:

Prepacked and Loose	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Prepacked ..	5	2	—	—	7
Loose .. ..	26	4	3	1	34
Total .. ..	31	6	3	1	41

### Chemical Analysis

Number of "loose" ice cream samples	..	..	33
Number of "prepacked" ice cream samples	..	..	7
			—
Total	..	..	40
			—

### Bacteriological examination of ice cream

One Grade IV sample and one Grade III sample were obtained from one manufacturer during the year. Investigations were carried out at the factory and further samples proved satisfactory. Two Grade III samples were obtained from vehicles vending "soft" ice cream and served to illustrate the need for careful cleaning and sterilisation of the freezing plant on these vehicles.

### Chemical examination of ice cream

Only one informal sample of ice cream was reported as deficient in fat content. This was taken from a "soft" ice cream vehicle and no satisfactory explanation was obtained. Subsequent informal and formal samples all proved to be genuine.



## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

### Sampling 1963

Pasteurised Milk (Bottles and Cartons)	..	..	335
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk (Bottles and Cartons)	..	..	15
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Channel Islands Milk (Bottles)	..	..	28
Sterilised Milk (Bottles)	..	..	102
Pasteurised Milk ( $\frac{1}{2}$ pints from school supplies)	..		37
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk	..	..	33
Pasteurised Milks for Phosphatase Test only (Bottles)	..		445
Total	..	..	995
Methylene Blue Test failures (Keeping quality)	..		2
Phosphatase Test failures (Effective heat treatment)	..		1

One methylene Blue Test failure was in respect of a carton of pasteurised milk. There had been a refrigeration failure in the Vending Machine and the existing stock had not been removed when the fault was rectified. The other failure was a farm bottled milk and this was reported to the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Phosphatase failure was a pint of pasteurised milk which was found to be due to a faulty recording thermometer. All the milk involved was re-pasteurised.

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles and Churns

Rinses from churns and milk bottles were taken regularly from the five processing dairies in the city, in order to ascertain the efficiency of the washing plant.

Number of bottle rinses taken	..	..	246
Number unsatisfactory	..	..	35
Number of churn rinses taken	..	..	128
Number unsatisfactory	..	..	13

(An unsatisfactory bottle has a count of more than 600 colonies and an unsatisfactory churn more than 250,000 colonies)

All the unsatisfactory results were investigated and followed up until satisfactory samples were obtained.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Bacteriological samples which were also treated as informal samples for chemical analysis .. .. .					550
Dairy control samples .. .. .					445
Formal Samples .. .. .					10
					1,005
Number of samples containing added water .. .. .					7
Number of samples deficient in minimum fat content .. .					4
Number of samples deficient in minimum solids-not-fat content .. .. .					3

Three of the samples with added water were from milk delivered to a processing dairy by a farmer who was proceeded against in the Magistrates' Court and fined £10. The amount of added water in this case ranged from 4.5% to 15.8%. Two samples with added water were from dairy control samples taken from the first bottles off the bottling plant. This indicated incomplete draining of the plant after sterilisation and the dairymen concerned were duly warned. The remaining two samples were cartons of pasteurised milk taken from vending machines. Again the added water was caused by inadequate draining of the cartoning machinery after sterilisation and warnings were given to the firms concerned. The milks which were deficient in fat and solids-not-fat (without added water) were followed up with formal samples which proved to be satisfactory.

### Sampling of Food and Drugs (other than Milk)

The following is a summary of samples submitted to the Public Analyst. Full details appear in the Public Analyst's section of this Report.

Food samples—Formal .. .. .				16
Informal .. .. .				1,086
Number reported as unsatisfactory .. .				46
Drug samples—Formal .. .. .				2
Informal .. .. .				172
Number reported as unsatisfactory .. .				8

Of the unsatisfactory food samples ten were articles with defective labelling and the remaining thirty-six had compositional defects. All the unsatisfactory samples were investigated with the retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer concerned and a full report prepared on each

for the Health Committee. Proceedings were taken against a butcher for selling pork sausage containing only 51.2% total meat; he pleaded guilty and a fine of £5 was imposed. In all other cases, where necessary, warning letters were sent. Many complaints (94) of alleged foreign material in foodstuffs were dealt with during the year. The majority, after full investigation, were dealt with by warning letters to the firms concerned. One prosecution was taken under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for a wire staple in a can of plums and a fine of £20 was imposed.

### **Biological Milk Sampling**

Nineteen samples of milk from six farms in the city were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the year for bacteriological examination. All were reported free from tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

### **Examination of Milk Supplies for Antibiotics**

Following the recommendations contained in the Report of the Milk Hygiene Sub-Committee of the Milk and Milk Products Technical Advisory Committee on Antibiotics in Milk in Great Britain, nine samples of ex-farm milk were taken during the last two months of the year. One was found to contain 0.15 international units of penicillin per millilitre and was reported to the Milk Marketing Board.

### **Fresh Cream Sampling**

During the year samples of fresh cream on retail sale were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	146
Number reported as positive for E.Coli, Type 1	..			23
(faecal coli)				

All unsatisfactory samples were investigated at the premises concerned and recommendations were made to improve cream handling hygiene.

### **Merchandise Marks Act, 1926**

#### **Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods Orders)**

The provisions of the above Act and Orders were administered during the year by public health inspectors during the course of their other duties in food shops and other premises. Particular attention







All the foregoing samples were submitted to the Public Analyst in his capacity as the Official Agricultural Analyst. Unsatisfactory results were reported to the firms concerned and reasonable explanations obtained. Three bone meal samples were unsatisfactory. Five samples of feeding stuffs were deficient in oil content; this was found after extensive investigation to be due to biscuit meal, an ingredient used in the manufacture of the feeding stuffs, being deficient in oil content.

### Rag Flock and Other Fillings Materials Act, 1951

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	6
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All were reported as satisfactory

### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Substantial fines totalling £300 were obtained for offences under the above regulations. Originally it was intended to ask the Magistrates to disqualify the partners concerned from carrying on the business (under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1955), but there had been a re-organisation of the management and a considerable improvement in the premises before the matter came to Court, so that this course was not pursued. Subsequently owing to loss of trade the Restaurant was closed.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

### Talks and Demonstrations

Lectures Given				
Student Health Visitors	..	..		2
Student District Nurses	..	..		2
Home Helps ..	..	..	..	6
Students, Teachers, etc.	..	..		3
Food Handlers	..	..	..	6
Adult Schools, Church Fellowships, etc.	..			8
				—
Total	..	..	..	27
				—

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